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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1884)

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October 3, 1918.

Temperature

6 a.m.

72

3 p.m.

82

Humidity

61

41

October 3, 1917.

Temperature

6 a.m.

78

3 p.m.

82

Humidity

77

87

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.76

8063

日九廿月八

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

四拜禮 號三月十英港香

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436 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH TROOPS ENTER ST. QUENTIN.

THE LILLE-OSTEND RAILWAY CUT.

London, October 1.

Fresh and most important news from Flanders shows a further advance of from one to two and a half miles on the whole front south of Dixmude.

The Lille-Ostend Railway has been cut northwards of Menin, while General Plumer's troops, who are close to Menin, have crossed the Lys on a five-mile front northwards of Lille, which is consequently outflanked.

A Paris expert is of opinion that General Plumer's objective is the securing of the Lys passages as far as Cambrai, which is pregnant with enormous possibilities.

Enemy Sets Fire to Cambrai.

London, October 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our attack northward of St. Quentin was continued on Monday afternoon. We captured Beverlies after sharp fighting.

Further north, we progressed towards Joncourt and gained possession of Vendhuile.

The Anglo-Canadians closing in upon Cambrai captured Provill and Tilloy in the face of strong resistance.

The enemy has set fire to Cambrai.

Fighting recommenced this morning north of the St. Quentin and Cambrai sector.

Satisfactory Progress Continues.

London, October 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Operations continued satisfactorily on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle-front. We considerably advanced eastwards on to the high ground eastwards of Leveque and on the extreme right north-east of St. Quentin.

Farther north, we gained a footing in Joncourt and stormed the defences and village of Estrees, clearing the enemy from high ground south of Le Catelet.

There was severe fighting in the centre line in the villages of Grevecourt and Ramilly and on rising ground to the north and east.

On the left, between Cambrai and the Senece River we have been severely engaged throughout the morning, attacking and counter-attacking fresh hostile forces. Notwithstanding this, we progressed eastward of Tilloy, which is a northern suburb of Cambrai, and in the neighbourhood of Biscourt.

Since September 27 on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle-front we have engaged and defeated with heavy losses thirty-six German Divisions.

The British have captured during September 66,300 prisoners of whom 1,500 are officers, and captured 700 guns of all calibres as well as some thousands of machine-guns.

The British captured during August and September 123,618 prisoners, of whom 2,783 were officers, and about 1,400 guns.

Eating a Way Through the Hindenburg Line.

London, October 1.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing to-day, says:—The Canadians, Australians and Americans have been heavily counter-attacked, but have more than maintained their ground. Last evening we reached the high ground south-east of Labarger and were along the line from Joncourt and Bony spur to the Cambrai-St. Quentin Railway spur.

North of Cambrai, we again progressed, but bodies of the enemy still hold the town; therefore we are continuing the pinching-out plan.

Elsewhere we pushed out strong battle patrols to probe the enemy defences, and the great reconnoitring activity proceeding should largely solve the situation. We are steadily eating a way through the Hindenburg defences, beyond which lie possibilities of completely open warfare.

The Belgians pushed beyond the shell-torn zone of mud and water and occupied comparatively dry and comfortable positions in the enemy lines. The enemy has lost practically the whole of his forward artillery. Some very heavy naval guns were seized near Stauden. The Germans fought stoutly in Holthout Forest, but were completely surprised by the onrush of the Belgians through a soaking downpour, and fell like flies. The 100th Saxons, who came into the line on the night of September 28, were raided by the Belgians, who, recognising the despoilers of Dinant, wiped out the score fully so far as this unit is concerned.

Heavy Fighting Continues.

London, October 1.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing this evening, says:—The battle on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front was resumed this morning with unequalled ferocity. The Germans have thrown in large reserves and we are resisting and counter-attacking most desperately.

The fiercest sector was north of Cambrai, where the Canadians attacked this morning against at least eight Divisions. The struggle is going well, but details are lacking. My impression is that an "all out" combat is progressing here and that the Canadians if they succeed in cracking the line, will sweep on into the blue. Joncourt and also a large portion of the Nanoy trench system have been carried by Fourth Army units.

South of Cambrai, the Austrians attacked this morning in the direction of Gony and progressed well. They captured Estrees and also an important hilly ridge astride the Hindenburg Line. North-east of Ballicourt, the New Zealanders and British are also heavily engaged. The Germans are certainly suffering heavily from our local preponderance in artillery. In Flanders there is little change, but Ledeghem and Hollegem Oespelle are apparently occupied.

The Americans Pushing Forward.

London, October 1.

An American communique states:—We advanced our lines in Argonne Forest. Farther eastward, our patrols passed beyond Clergy. They are operating north thereof and are in contact with the enemy on the road between Exermont and Genes.

In the north, we are advancing with the Franco-British, participating in their successes. Since September 26, our aviators have shot down over a hundred aeroplanes and twenty-one balloons.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

Germans Falling Back.

London, October 1.

A French communique states:—The First French Army, co-operating with the British in the region of St. Quentin, achieved important results to-day, pursuing the retreating enemy. We penetrated St. Quentin as far as the canal. The Germans are still stubbornly resisting at the extremities of the town, which is outflanked northwards.

We reached the canal between Tronquay and Rouvroy, south-westwards. We progressed into the Hindenburg Line to a point two kilometres east of Guechy.

On the Vesle the Third Army's vigorous pressure was crowned with success. The Germans were forced to abandon the plateaux between the Aisne and Rheims region and fall back along the whole line.

We occupied Maizy and Concevreux on the south bank of the Aisne which is in our hands between Maizy and Concevreux, and, farther right, Maurilly, Ventilly, Bouvencourt, Trigny, Chensy, Norey, and St. Thierry. We have captured since yesterday 2,100 prisoners, also twenty guns, including ten of heavy calibre.

The gallant Fourth Army in Champagne, continuing its efforts of the preceding days, increased its advantage. We conquered on the right in the Aisne Valley, Autry and Autry Wood, and Vaux les Mourons. Five kilometres north of Bouconville and farther west we reached the southern outskirts of Challerang. We carried our lines one kilometre south of Ciry and penetrated Offault Woods, south-east thereof. We have taken during the day numerous prisoners, guns and much material, which it is impossible to count.

Important French Advance.

London, October 1.

A French communique says:—Our advance was resumed this morning between the Aisne and the Vesle. In Champagne, our troops, pursuing their attacks, have completed their success.

Last evening on our right we carried out an important advance in the Valley of the Aisne and captured Binsville and Comde le Saury and also captured many prisoners and considerable material, including two hundred railway trucks.

Since September 26, we have taken prisoner over 12,000 between the Saippe and Argonne, and also three hundred guns, including a large number of heavy calibre.

St. Quentin Entered.

London, October 1.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the evening of October 1, states:—The battle continues on the whole of the Franco-American front from St. Quentin to the Meuse. An Anglo-French attack, north and south of St. Quentin was launched yesterday afternoon and enabled General Debeney's troops north of the Somme to cross the Cambrai and St. Quentin Road southwards. The French line runs from Giffecourt to Urvillers. Huge explosions occurred at St. Quentin in the morning towards the Aisne. The French progressed beyond Bevilloy. The Germans are clinging obstinately in the centre to the wooded mass of St. Thierry stretching from Cormioy to the Vesle and constituting the strongest position. French troops entered St. Quentin this afternoon.

The Naval Operations.

London, October 1.

Dealing with the combined attack of ships and warships on the Flemish coast on Friday night and Saturday morning in conjunction with the Belgian land offensive, the Frontier Correspondent of the *Telegraaf* says:—A good hundred aeroplanes participated. The ships lay pretty far from the shore and directed a terrible fire on the coast. Some vessels had begun fairly early and took less important points under fire, for example, the Knocke dunes, between Knocke and the Dutch Frontier, where heavy guns were stationed, but the main attack was directed on the harbour of Zeebrugge, its environs and the canal at Bruges. The main attack lasted two hours and was carried out in rough weather and heavy rain.

German Admissions.

London, October 1.

A German communique states:—The enemy, breaking into our position on the 27th ult., compelled us to withdraw the right wing of our defensive front, from the north of Dixmude to Werken, and to evacuate the Wytschete salient.

Tremendous fighting continues between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The enemy gained a footing in the suburbs of Cambrai, at Neuville and Cantimpre.

South of Maroing the enemy forced us back behind the canal in the sector of Masqueres and Crevecoeur. We retook Villers-Guislain. The enemy crossed the canal between Bellicourt and Bellinghies.

Our regiments north of Joncourt withdrew their wing to Le Haucourt. The English bought their local successes sanguinarily. They captured Maure and Ardenal.

We took from the Americans Apremont and Montfaucon Wood. We shot down forty-five aeroplanes.

Aerial Operations.

London, October 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation, states:—The weather was unsuitable for flying on the 30th ult., but low fliers succeeded in keeping in touch with our advancing infantry. We dropped nine tons bombs on troops, transport, trains and bridges. The enemy was not active. Two British machines are missing.

An Air Ministry communique states:—In conjunction with the First American Army's operations we bombed Meisablon station and Frescoy aerodrome on the night of September 30. Bad weather obscured observation. We also attacked blast furnaces at Burnish. One British machine did not return.

Some German Claims.

London, October 1.

A wireless German official message states:—We captured some hundreds of Belgians near the coast.

Canadians temporarily advanced northward and beyond Cambrai to Ruitelles.

We threw back the enemy on Tilloy. Southward of Cambrai we completely held our positions against repeated assaults.

The French gained heights northward of Breuil.

We took prisoner two French companies near St. Marthey and drove back strong American forces at Apremont and Montfaucon Forest with heavy losses.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

More Important Gains.

London, October 1.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states:—At 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening the French entered St. Quentin. In the afternoon they traversed the town to the eastern outskirts.

General Gouraud's army in Champagne made important gains on the whole battle-front. Its right reached Larcen, on the edge of Argonne, cutting off a pocket four miles deep, which the Germans held between our yesterday's line and the edge of Argonne Forest. The front to-night runs almost straight from south of Montheau to Larcen at Vaux-le-Moutons, midway between Montheau and the edge of the Forest. We reached the entrance of Grandpierre Valley, across Argonne. On the left the line advanced two miles beyond Sommevy.

A Brief Summary.

Paris, October 1.

A Havas message says:—The Belgians have advanced to the outskirts of Baulers. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has extended his grip on the Hindenburg system and is fighting in the suburbs of Cambrai. General Mangin won back ground which the French gained last year astride the Chemin des Dames. The Americans advanced shouting "Lusitania!"

Further Advance in Flanders.

London, October 2.

A Belgian communique states:—The Franco-Belgian troops have made further progress in the direction of Haghe and Roulers. The British seized Ledeghem and crossed the Lys between Wever and Commines.

New British Captures.

London, October 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—After maintaining a strong pressure earlier in the day the Thirty-Second Division successfully attacked in the afternoon the centre of the German defensive line from Fonsomme to the neighbourhood of Beuvroir.

We captured Sequehart, and Presselles, and broke through the Fonsomme-Beuvroir line.

Northwards we cleared Joncourt of the enemy. The Australians completed the capture of the enemy's defences southward of Le Catelet and Gony.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Kaiser's Frantic Appeal to the People.

A SITUATION OF "FEARFUL GRAVITY."

Amsterdam, October 1.

The Kaiser has sent a message to the Fatherland Party in which he appeals to the whole German people "in these most earnest times resolutely to gather round me and give their blood and wealth until the last breath for the defence of the Fatherland." Vorwaerts, which the Government is now apparently making a vehicle for breaking the seriousness of the position to the people, describes the situation as one of fearful gravity and appeals to everyone to do his duty.

Making a New Government.

Amsterdam, October 2.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says Herr von Payer, the Vice Chancellor, has had a conference with the Reichstag Majority Party leaders as regards the composition of the new Government. Representatives of the Right, also Poles and Independent Socialists, have declined to participate in a Coalition.

The *Tageblatt* states that all the Prussian Ministers are placing their portfolios at the disposal of the Kaiser. All the State Secretaries, including Admiral von Hintze, have tendered their resignations. The parties of the Right favour Count Roederer as Chancellor. The Majority parties favour Herr von Payer. Failing him, Dr. Solf would be the principal candidate.

Peace Demonstrations in Berlin.

London, October 1.

Reuter learns that news has been received in London of peace demonstrations in Berlin on September 28. Obeying crowds assembled in front of the Bulgarian Legation. The Police eventually intervened, but the rioters got completely out of hand and committed various excesses, including the destruction of a number of statues.

What the Kaiser Wishes.

Paris, October 1.

A Havas message reports a great German political crisis. Count Hertling, the Chancellor, and Admiral von Hintze, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, have resigned and the Kaiser has accepted both resignations. The Kaiser, in a new political plan, forced by the French victories, wishes for the co-operation of the German people in the task of deciding the fate of the country.

BRITAIN'S SHIPPING OUTPUT.

A Year's Figures in Tonnage.

London, October 2.

The Admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom during September was 144,772 tons, compared with 124,675 tons in August and 63,150 tons in September last year. The total for the twelve months to September 20 is 1,594,262 tons.

BRITISH WAR BOND CAMPAIGN.

Paris, October 1.

A Havas message says:—At the London Guildhall a War Bond campaign was opened with the battle-cry of "Feed the guns." Mr. Balfour appealed for a minimum weekly subscription of £25,000,000.

CLYDE STRIKE ENDED.

London, October 1.

Clyde shipwrights resumed work to-day.

(Continued on page 5.)

TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNAL.

List of the Cases.

The General Military Service Tribunal meets again to-morrow, when consideration of temporary exemptions granted to the following will be considered:—

Mr. G. A. Dumbarton.—Commercial Union Assurance Co.
Mr. J. D. Birrell.—Messrs. Geris Duvard & Co.
Mr. E. V. M'Intosh.—Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw & Co.

Other Cases.

Other cases to be considered are:—

Hongkong University.—F. M. H. Holman, Medically fit. (The remaining men of military age in the University came before the Tribunal on 15th July 1918.)

Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.—D. K. Moss, Medically fit. (The remaining men of military age in this firm came before the Tribunal on 17th July 1918.)

Hongkong Tramway Co.—W. S. Glendinning, Medically fit. (The remaining men of military age in this Company came before the Tribunal on 17th July 1918.)

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual Report.

From the annual report of the H.K.C.C., to be presented to the meeting on the 11th inst., we take the following:—

The Income and Expenditure Account shows a surplus \$2,228.11, which is an increase from last season of \$49.23.

The debenture interest amounting to \$519.00 has been paid, and five debentures were kindly presented to the Club by Mr. F. Maitland.

The amount received on account of entrance fees and subscriptions shows a decrease of \$340.00, and the number of present playing and non-playing members is 127 and 127 respectively.

Naval Officers up to the rank of Lieutenant, and Military Officers up to the rank of Captain, have during the season been permitted to join the Club as Subscribers at the reduced fee of \$1 per month, without Entrance Fee.

The ground generally is in excellent condition and several renewals and repairs have been effected to the Club premises.

The cricket season was a distinct success, and although many playing members went home to fight, the Club was able to put in the field a good representative side and managed to win the League.

The Club also achieved the distinction of winning the Tennis League, Division "A."

The ground has been open for tennis throughout the season. The courts on the north side of ground have been much improved and three sets of new tennis screens have been supplied.

The entries in the tennis tournament held during April, May and June were larger than last season and greater interest than ever was taken in the matches. The stand erected for spectators was largely patronised, which enabled the Committee to present the sum of \$2,000 to War Charities.

The Club begins the season with a practice match on Saturday.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12.30 p.m. to-day:—Typhoon in about 120 degrees Long. E. and 100 degrees Lat. N. moving N.W.

NOTICES.

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it soothes as it cleanses,

it soothes as it cleanses,

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NOTICES.

CORONA

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TYPEWRITERS

10,000 on a Liner.

A story was related by the

Archbishop of York at the Man-

sion House recently of a conver-

sation between the chairman of a

German shipping company and

an American naval officer at the

time of the launching of the great

Vaterland. "How many troops do

you think I can put on board?"

said. "I don't know," the Ameri-

can naval officer replied. "Ten

thousand," the chairman told him

"and some day," he added, "I

may bring them across to the

United States." Within a short

time, said the Archbishop, that

very naval officer put 10,000

American troops into the Vater-

land and sent them across to fight

Germany. Of his own experiences

during his visit to America, and

what he described as "the mind

and spirit with which the

United States are sending

their immense resources across

the seas, I have never in my

life," he said, "felt carried

along on a stream of enthusiasm

stronger or more spontaneous."

German Wharves Seized.

The United States has struck

another heavy blow at German

trade after the war by taking the

title to all wharves, docks, and

other property of the North Ger-

man Lloyd and Hamburg Ameri-

can Steamship Companies in New

York. Since the declaration of

war these properties have been in

physical possession of the Alien

Property Custodian, and have

been used by the Government, but

now the title will pass to the

Government, and it will be

impossible for the Government

to relinquish ownership except

by passage of Act of Congress

—and Congress it can be con-

fidently said will be in no haste

to enable Germany to regain a

foothold in this country and re-

new her peaceful penetration. If the

war were to end to-morrow, the

Germans would have no pier at

which to berth their ships, and

whether Germany will ever again

be granted that privilege will

depend upon circumstances. The

longer the war lasts and the more

crimes Germany commits, the less

likelihood is there of her being

admitted to American

harbours.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another Bank Fusion.

It has been officially stated that the consent of the Treasury has been given to the amalgamation of the London Joint Stock Bank with the London City and Midland Bank. The scheme for the fusion of these two banks, it will be remembered, was announced nearly five months ago, a day or two after the Government had decided in appointing Lord Colwyn's Committee of Inquiry into the whole question of banking amalgamations, and it had remained meanwhile in suspense, subject to such further consideration as might be required after the committee's report.

Alien Females to Register.
By an Order of the Secretary of State, all females of alien nationality over 18 years of age who have not already registered with the police, are now required to do so as early as possible. Registration will take place at the usual police registration offices. Three unmounted photographs, size about 1 1/2 square inches, must be supplied, and the national registration card and any documents showing nationality should be brought to the office. If the alien has an identity book, but is not registered with the police in London, only one photograph need be supplied. The penalty for failure to register is a fine of £100 or imprisonment for six months.

Japanese Socialists Arrested.
As the result of the search and investigation in connection with the recent rice riots by the Osaka Local and District Courts, suspicion has been aroused by the Osaka judicial authorities that the riots partly resulted from the insinuation of ignorant people by socialists. In this connection, Prosecutor Hayashi of the Court of Cassation proceeded to Osaka September 8 and decessitary searches were carried out in the houses occupied by Nishio Heimi and Kinjiro Iwade in Osaka by Judge Akiyama of the Osaka District Court on the following day. Two men named Katsuki and Tachibana were arrested by the Osaka police on September 10.

10,000 on a Liner.
A story was related by the Archbishop of York at the Mansion House recently of a conversation between the chairman of a German shipping company and an American naval officer at the time of the launching of the great Vaterland. "How many troops do you think I can put on board?" said. "I don't know," the American naval officer replied. "Ten thousand," the chairman told him "and some day," he added, "I may bring them across to the United States." Within a short time, said the Archbishop, that very naval officer put 10,000 American troops into the Vaterland and sent them across to fight Germany. Of his own experiences during his visit to America, and what he described as "the mind and spirit with which the United States are sending their immense resources across the seas, I have never in my life," he said, "felt carried along on a stream of enthusiasm stronger or more spontaneous."

German Wharves Seized.
The United States has struck another heavy blow at German trade after the war by taking the title to all wharves, docks, and other property of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Steamship Companies in New York. Since the declaration of war these properties have been in physical possession of the Alien Property Custodian, and have been used by the Government, but now the title will pass to the Government, and it will be impossible for the Government to relinquish ownership except by passage of Act of Congress—and Congress it can be confidently said will be in no haste to enable Germany to regain a foothold in this country and renew her peaceful penetration. If the war were to end to-morrow, the Germans would have no pier at which to berth their ships, and whether Germany will ever again be granted that privilege will depend upon circumstances. The longer the war lasts and the more crimes Germany commits, the less likelihood is there of her being admitted to American harbours.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Useless Record Making.
Sir George J. Carter, K.B.E., managing director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird, says he looks upon the individual riveting contests that have taken place as worse than useless. None of them had been carried out under ordinary working conditions, and they have been the means of a very great stoppage of work in the case of other men.

Definition of Calf.
The definition of a calf given at Maidenhead Police Court the other day—"a bovine animal in which the grinder, or molar tooth, is not visible"—suggests that it is a cow which has not cut its wisdom teeth; and with that description the dictionary, as well as common observation, generally agrees. But there is much more in the science of definition than meets the eye. A farmer who has sent his quarterly cheque to the landlord for fifty years may well sympathize with the late M. Jourdain when he dips into a manual of political economy and finds out that Rent is really something quite different.

Lost for Three Years.
A North Lambeth family lost all trace of their only son fighting on the Western front in 1915. He was posted as missing, and his parents after the long silence presumed he had been killed. Recently his sister visited an East End hospital to see a wounded friend, when she noticed at the end of the room in a chair a soldier who whenever she looked towards him jerked his head. The visitor thought he was suffering from some form of shell shock, and beyond this paid no further attention, until a sister came and said he wished to see her. She accompanied her to the invalid, and then found that he was her missing brother. He had had lost both arms and legs and was dumb.

A German Story.
The Daily News which has before now gone out of its way to publish stories of German chivalry usually uncorroborated by the detailed evidence which supports countless instances of German infamy this morning relates, says the Globe, the following:—A Scottish boy in a German prison camp learnt that his mother was seriously ill, and was expected to die in a few weeks. The camp commandant, learning the facts, offered to pay the lad's return fare to Scotland on condition that he gave his word of honour to come back, and he actually went to Scotland, saw his mother, and returned to Germany. Apart from the improbabilities with which this narrative bristles—the passport question, is one—we notice that Miss Colenso: on whose authority this farrago is published, states that "I forgot for the moment in which camp the incident occurred. So we should think."

War Prices in India.
The cardinal fact as regards Indian prices at the present time is that we are dealing mainly with a world problem," writes Mr. Foadley Shiras in a comprehensive statistical survey of prices and price rises, particularly in the great ports of India, at the end of 1917, in comparison with the index number of 100 in July 1914, and at subsequent intervening periods. The rise in the wholesale price was 111 per cent. in Madras, 109 in Bombay, 94 in Karachi, 88 in Calcutta, and 43 in Rangoon. Retail prices, chiefly foodstuffs, increased 35 per cent. in Karachi, 20 in Bombay, 21 in Calcutta, 17 in Rangoon, and 13 in Madras. Calcutta showed the greatest rise in salt and ghee, Bombay in milk, tea, and meat, Karachi in sugar, wheat flour, eggs, potatoes, and cereals, and Rangoon in pulses. The retail prices of edible oil, on the other hand, decreased in all the ports. Since the end of last year food prices have fallen in Calcutta and Madras, but have risen in the three other chief ports. The rise in house rents is as high as 41 per cent. in Karachi. In Madras it is 22 per cent. in Bombay 18 per cent. and in Calcutta only 9 per cent. The level of freights at the great ports is from eight to 27 times the pre-war rate; but it should be noted that a considerable proportion of the exports, being of or account of or regulated by Government, are carried at the "Blue-book" rates.

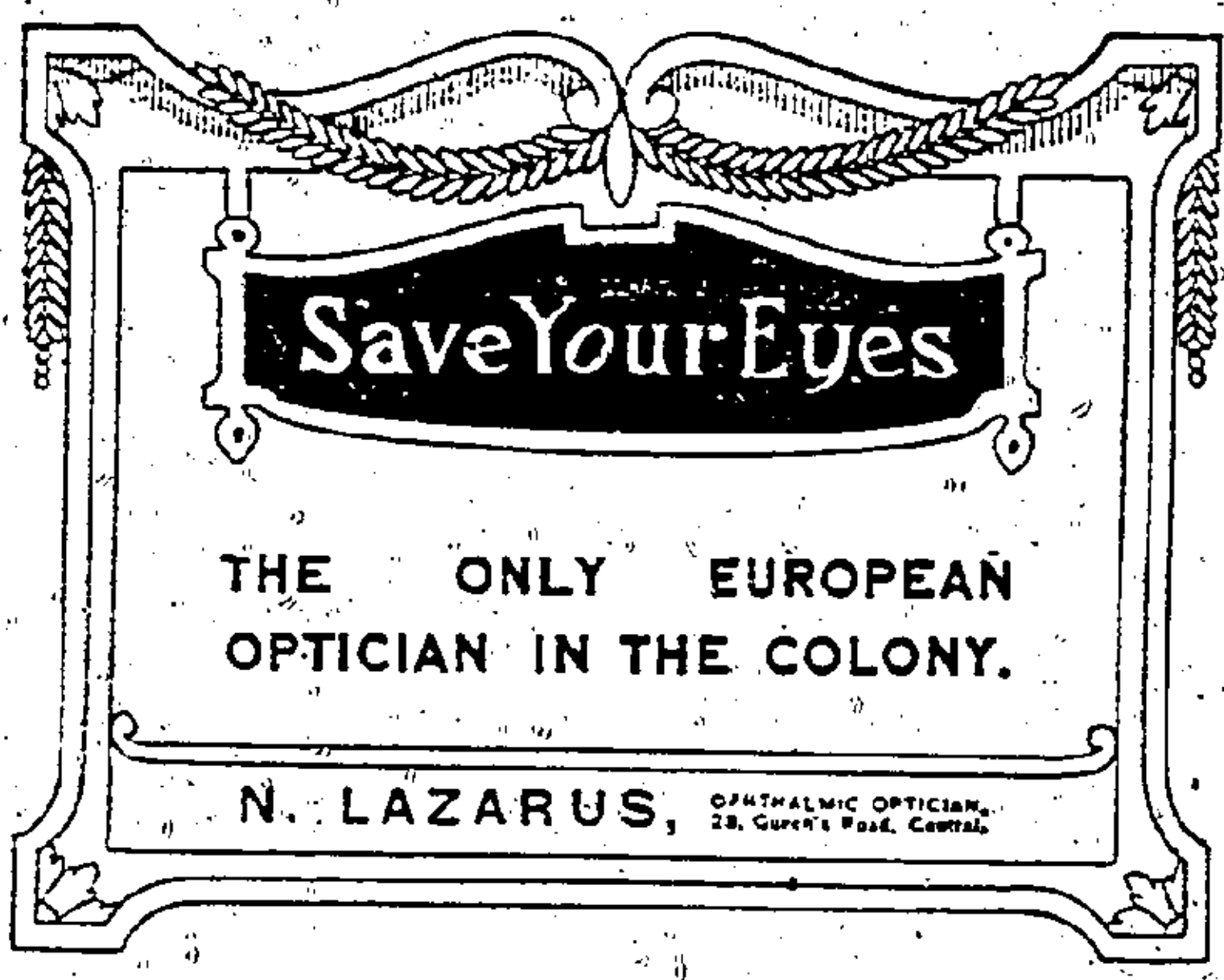
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POLITICAL SITUATION IN JAPAN.

The Question of the Premiership
Premier Count Terauchi convened a meeting of Cabinet Ministers at his official residence on the afternoon of 21st September and reported of the particulars of the presentation of his resignation and the resignation of all the Ministers, which will be presented together in one or two days.

There is a report current that Marquis Saionji who has been asked to form a Cabinet by the Throne will decline it.

Later.
Marquis Saionji is considering carefully about the question whether he will accept premiership or not and his decision will be reported to the Throne in one or two days.

If Marquis Saionji will not accept the responsibility the political situation will become complicated again. A portion of the Kenseikai is reported to have planned to have Marquis Okuma recommended as Premier.

Tokio, 22nd September.
Marquis Saionji is still carefully considering about the reply to the Throne about the offer for him to form a Cabinet. If Marquis Saionji will not accept the premiership, Prince Yamagata and Marquis Matsukata will try to persuade him and even Marquis Okuma is determined to see Marquis Saionji to ask him to accept the premiership.

The Seiyukai is quietly viewing the developments of the situation leaving the decision to Marquis Saionji whether he will accept or not.

Though it was a Sunday on the 22nd September the Emperor attended to the State Affairs and received the reports of Viscount Hatanaka, the Minister of Imperial Household, about the particulars of the interview between him and Prince Yamagata, etc.

Marquis Saionji called on Marquis Matsukata on the 22nd September and had a lengthy interview extending many hours. Marquis Matsukata enthusiastically advised Marquis Saionji to accept the Imperial offer for the premiership.

A high official who is intimate with Prince Yamagata believes that Marquis Saionji will take up the Premiership after all.

Mr. Noda, a leader of the Seiyukai, has told to the press that if Marquis Saionji takes up the Premiership the Seiyukai will support him unanimously.

It is reported that Premier Count Terauchi and Baron Goto, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will specially be informed of the treatment due to their respective present offices upon their resignation.

Dr. Matsumuro, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kamiyama the Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Ichiki, the Vice Minister of Finance, Mr. Tadokoro, the Vice Minister of Education, Mr. Uchida, the Vice Minister of Communications, Mr. Okada, General Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, and Mr. Nagata, the Director of the Bureau of Police Affairs, will be appointed members of the House of Peers soon.

Later.
As reported seven high officials including Dr. Matsumuro have been duly appointed by the Throne as members of the House of Peers.—Eastern News Agency.

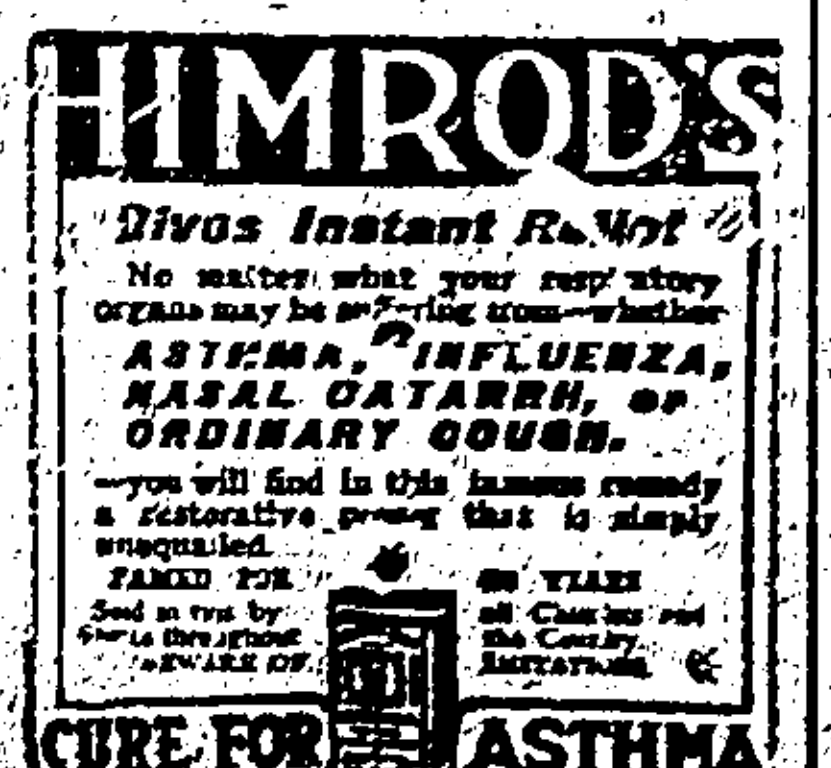
Women Scaremongers.
The new Military Governor of Athens, General Yenissaris, who is just back from a tour in Macedonia, spoke in high terms of the fiery patriotism of the Greek soldiers. Regarding his office, he declared that he intends to put into practice against alarmist women the ancient method—namely, that of making a show of them throughout the streets.

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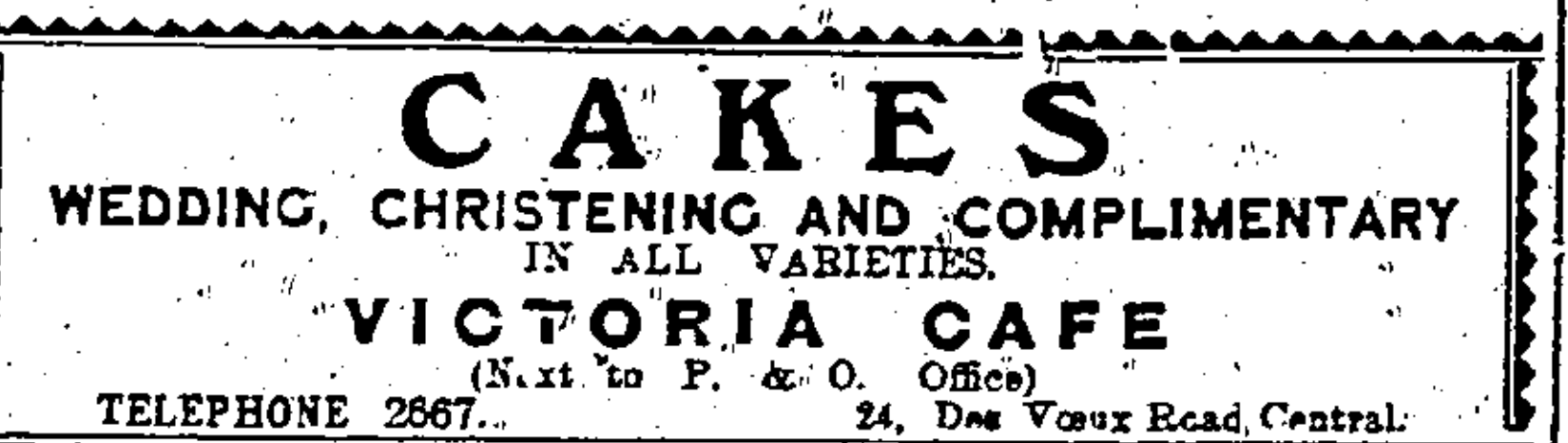
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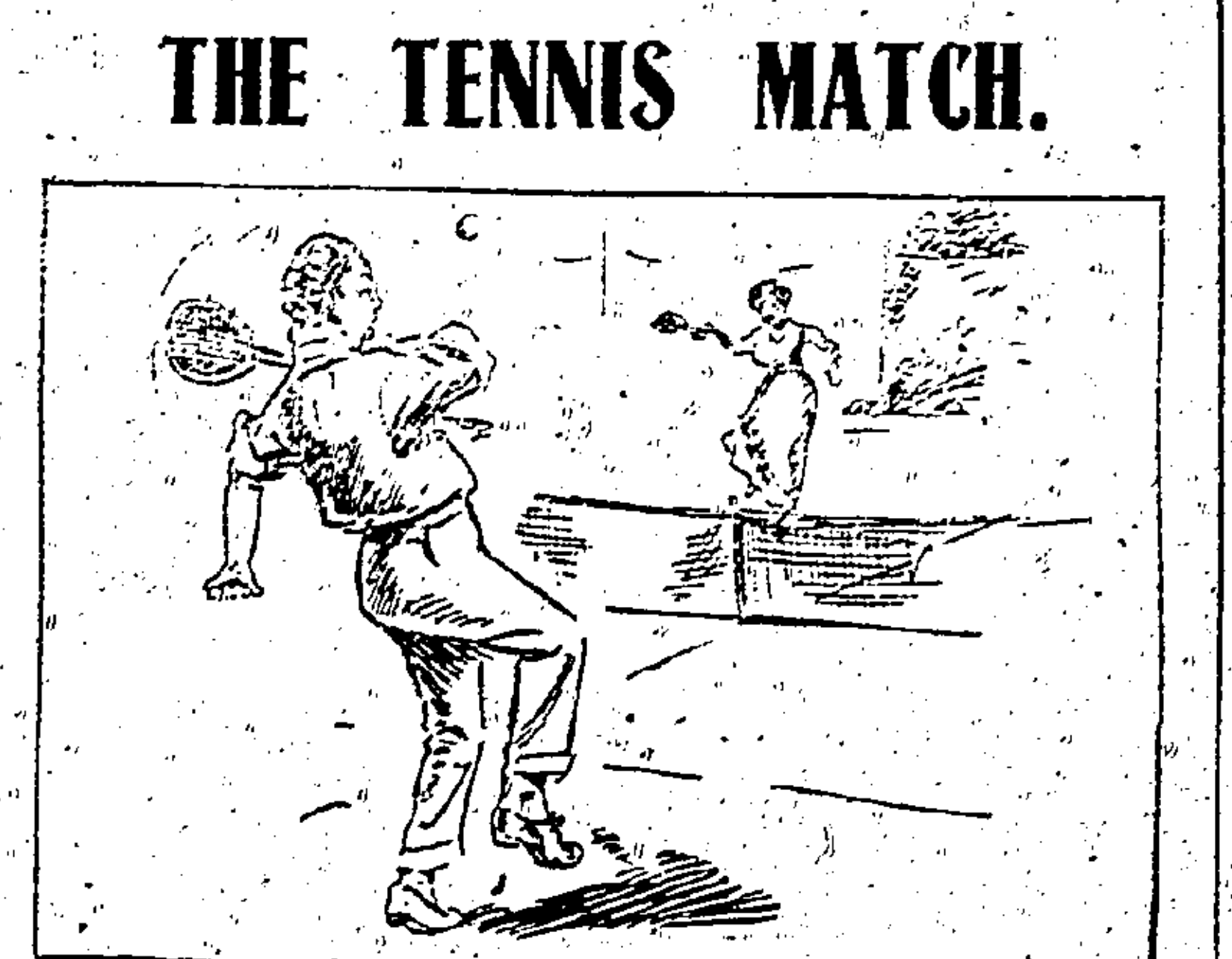
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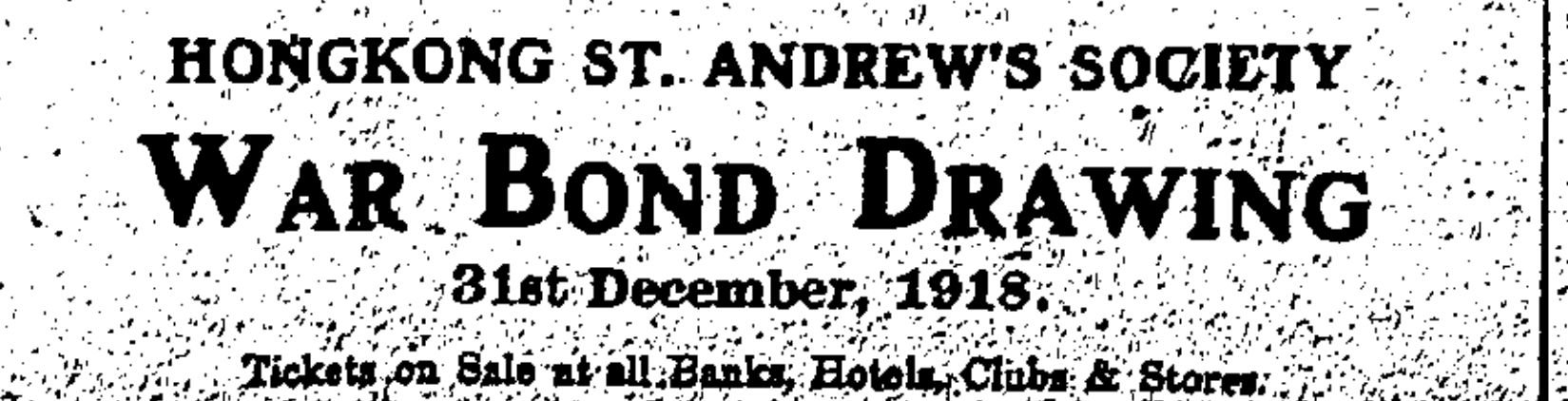
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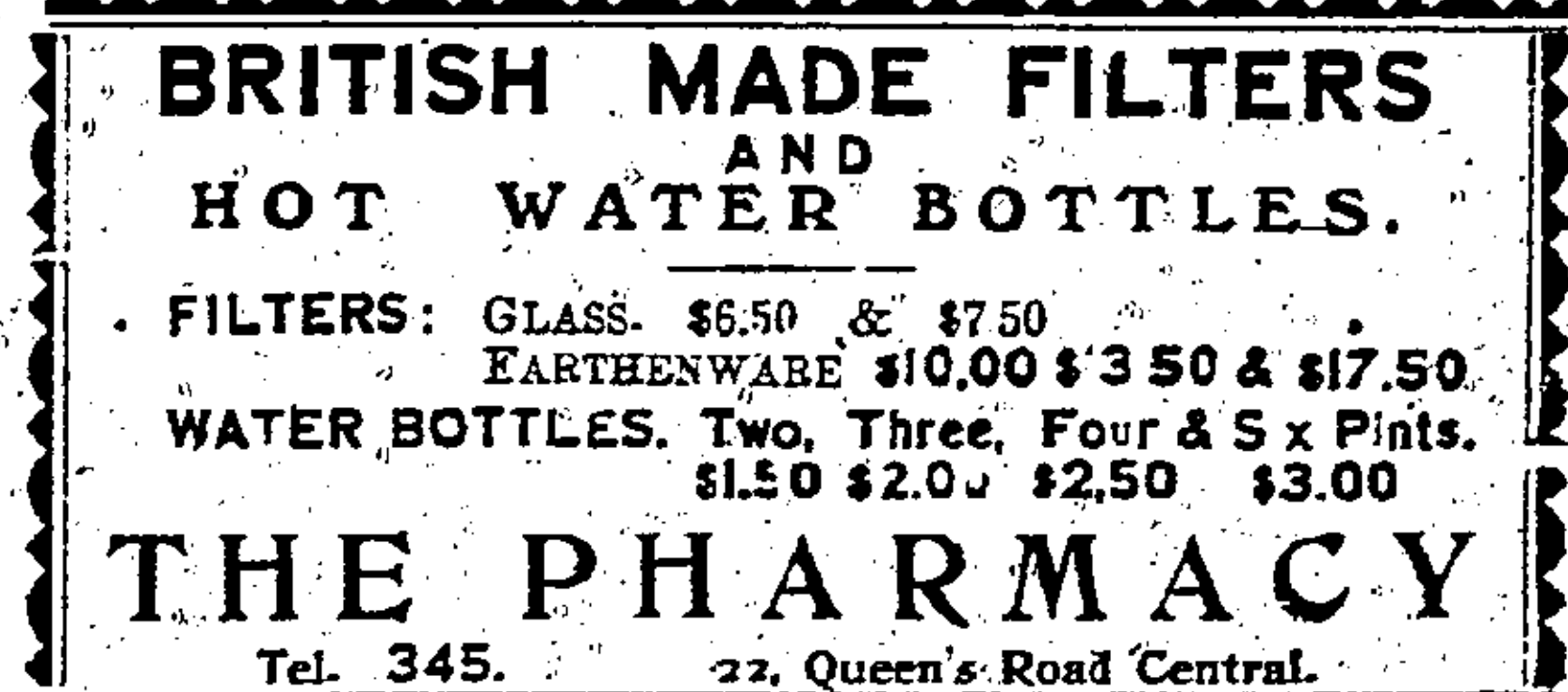
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

A MOST SERIOUS HOUR.

Germany's most serious hour seems to have struck.—"Lokal Anzeiger."

It is surely a strange fact that the above phrase, appearing in the columns of a German newspaper, should so tersely hit off the present opinion of the whole world, friends and foes alike. Nevertheless we would like, to qualify the statement by saying that although this is Germany's most serious hour up to the present, it is as nothing compared to the many she will have to endure before she has paid in full the price of this terrible war. However much satisfaction we may gain from the news of Bulgaria's unconditional surrender, let us never forget for a moment that it is but a means to an end—the utter defeat of the German Empire, and consequently a lasting peace for the whole world. After all, it is the nerve centre of the enemy combination that we wish to strike at. This is being done, as we know, in France, where the Allies are showing their power in terrible and ceaseless blows. The old give and take warfare is already a thing of yesterday, for now it is one long offensive by the Allies, always beating the enemy back and never retreating. The same applies to the other fronts. Turkey is virtually annihilated, Austria is a sick man, and, to crown all, Bulgaria entirely over in. It is no wonder, indeed, that Germany sees her most serious hour at hand; no wonder that she is beginning to know fear.

There is another aspect of the situation, the political one, which furnishes a wide field of conjecture and possibility. We find that in politics, as well as on the battlefield, our enemies are in a hopeless muddle. Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, and Admiral von Hintze, the Foreign Minister, have resigned. The latter, who succeeded Baron von Kuehlmann a few months ago, was, as will be remembered, German Minister in Peking, and was notorious as a mischief-maker. The Germans had great hopes when he became Foreign Minister, but, apparently, he, like many others, has also blundered. It is a well-known fact of course that there has been much dissatisfaction in Germany in regard to the Austrian Peace Note, and now the Bulgarians have surrendered, these two are to be held responsible. We would like to emphasise the importance of the political situation, for we wonder if these retirements, which after all are tantamount to dismissals, will satisfy the German nation. When anything has gone wrong in the past, they have been satisfied with a few dismissals and the word of their leaders that all would be right now, but it is very doubtful, in the face of these uneasy statements in their press, if they will continue to be deluded by these empty assurances. Another significant statement from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* will help to demonstrate the feeling in Germany. This reliable organ says:—"It is useless to gloss over this news. If the sentinel at an important side gate deserts his post and allows the enemy to enter, this creates a serious situation for the defenders of the front wall."

It has often been prophesied that the end of the war would be hastened by a revolution inside Germany herself, and if facts like the above are going to be read by the German public, this is quite probable. As far as can be seen this is what has taken place in Bulgaria. The people want peace and, despite the desires of the Hohenzollern Ferdinand, they mean to have it. There is every sign of Austria-Hungary doing the same, and her leaders are trying to put off the fatal day by promises of the early formation of a Coalition Government in which the Czechs will be offered a portfolio. Whatever their intentions, Bulgaria's withdrawal from the fight means the doom of the Dual Monarchy. And Germany, at this stage of the war, cannot stand alone, so that the surrender of this the last of her Allies really forebodes her own defeat and humiliation. She is being slowly but surely beaten in France and Belgium, but it is not too much to say that, in all probability, her ultimate disintegration will be hastened by internal influences, for the fact must now be patent to the dullest, or, what amounts to the same thing, the most optimistic of her people, that their cause is indeed hopeless.

Novellists and the War.

The resignation, through ill-health, of Sir Roderick Jones as Minister of Information will be deeply regretted, for there can be no doubting his qualifications for the post. Prior to taking this office, newly-created during the war, he was head of Reuters's Agency, having assumed control of this world-wide organisation on the death of Baron de Bouter in 1915. This particular Ministry was established for the specific purpose of carrying on propaganda work, and more particularly to counter the highly-organised German efforts along the same lines. It was a step in the right direction, for the Ministry has been the means of keeping Britain's efforts before the eyes of the world as well as nailing many a German lie to the counter. A happy choice has been made in the appointment of Sir Roderick's successor, Mr. Arnold Bennett, one of our most talented novelists, is the new head of the Ministry, and he should capably fill the post. He has done a deal of very useful propaganda work already with his pen and should make an admirable director of this particular Ministry. Most of our novelists have been rendering appreciated service along these lines during the war, especially noteworthy in this regard being Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. G. G. Chesterton and several others. All of which goes to show that the pen has its uses as well as the sword in these days of strife and warfare.

Britain's Effort.

If there ever existed any misconceptions as to the immensity of Britain's war effort, they must surely be removed by the statements just made by Mr. Boner Law. Dealing with the immediate past, he stated that British forces have captured during the past ten weeks a thousand square miles of territory, 250 villages and over 120,000 German prisoners. That is a truly remarkable achievement. We have borne the heavy burdens of the war, too, for we have it on the authority of Mr. Boner Law that during the past two years the British casualties have exceeded those of any other Ally. But apart from the greatness of our military effort is the financial side. We have now lent the Allies the almost inconceivable sum of £1,800,000,000, while it is now made public that just before America entered the war we had mortgaged every security we possessed in order to finance our Allies. Facts like these show the sincerity of Britain's pledge to fight until victory is attained, and the spirit of determination and self-sacrifice will be maintained until the very end of the struggle.

Another Sign.

So there have been more peace demonstrations in Berlin. It seems that a large crowd of Berliners assembled outside the Bulgarian Embassy and enthusiastic scenes followed. At length the crowd got out of hand and the police intervened, but their efforts to disperse it were unavailing, and many patriotic statues were destroyed. How overwhelming is the significance of this disturbance. Instead of cursing their late Ally for deserting them in the hour of need, the people of Berlin actually cheer them on in their movement towards peace. What does this show? It shows that, despite the entreaties of the Kaiser and his underlings, the German people are as desirous of peace as the Bulgarians. We have discussed to-day in our leading article the critical situation that obtains in the German Empire politically, and surely this later news but confirms our statements that Germany is on the verge of a big internal upheaval. What is the inference to be drawn from the destruction of the public statues? It shows that at least the people of Germany's capital know the truth now, and are up in arms against their autocratic Government which has deluded them for so long. We consider that there has never been a greater sign of Germany's after-war weakness and desire for peace. The far-reaching consequences of Bulgaria's surrender were always evident, but we are only beginning now to realise them fully when we find the German people really ready for peace whatever it may cost them.

DAY BY DAY.

"PAY AS YOU GO" AND SAVE ENOUGH TO COME BACK ON.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the declaration of Belgium's independence (1830).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6. 11/16d.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there was notified one fatal case of puerperal fever. The sufferer was a Chinese.

Magistrate Indisposed.

Owing to Mr. J. R. Wood being indisposed this morning, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe dealt with all the Police Court cases.

Kidnapping Case.

Two Chinese, a man and a woman, were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with kidnapping a small boy. Inspector Kent prosecuted and applied for a remand till next week. His Worship remanded the case till next Thursday at 10 a.m.

Gamblers.

Ten men were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with gambling at No. 3, Ah Cheung Lane. Sergeant Willis prosecuted and said he found \$151, dice and dominoes. Defendants pleaded guilty. His Worship imposed a fine of \$3, or six days' hard labour each, and ordered the money, dice and dominoes to be confiscated.

Out in His Reckoning.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with returning from banishment. Inspector Gordon prosecuted. Defendant pleaded guilty and said he forgot he was banished for ten years; he thought it was five years. Inspector Gordon tendered defendant's record and it was found that he was banished in 1913 for ten years. He had only done half of that time. His Worship sentenced the defendant to one year's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Alleged Dock Theft.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with stealing 12 Whitworth taps valued at \$20, the property of the Takook Dock. Sergeant Moss prosecuted and Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, defended. Mr. Hall said that he did not know whether the taps were his or not. His client got the taps under the ticket system. He was taking them out of the docks to do some work, and he did not wish to deprive the Docks of their property. His Worship remanded the case till to-morrow, bail being allowed at \$100.

Insufficient Evidence.

Wong Fak, alias Wong Chag-lai, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of 15 rice bags, valued at \$3. Inspector McDonald prosecuted. An Indian constable said he was on duty yesterday in Connaught Road Central when he saw defendant carrying the bags. As soon as he saw witness he dropped the bags and tried to run away. He chased the defendant and succeeded in arresting him, and bringing him to the station. His Worship discharged the defendant, as there was not sufficient evidence.

WAR COMFORTS.

Mrs. S. E. Green, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of "Our Little Bit" Society informs us of the despatch of 11 quilts, 11 pillows, 108 pairs bed socks, 78 mufflers, 13 pieces clothing, 11 ties, 3 pairs mittens, 11 collars, 42 pairs of slippers, 45 sweaters, 4 floor cloths, 44 vests, 179 pairs pyjamas, 100 pairs slippers, 21 meat covers, 250 eye and ear bandages, 38 milk covers, 1,158 roller bandages and a quantity of reading matter.

The above, packed in five cases, have been sent to the War Charities Store Committee to be forwarded. In addition, the following articles were given to local men who left the Colon recently for Active Service:—12 sweaters, 12 mufflers, 9 pairs socks, 11 pairs pyjamas, 9 vests.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Replies to Hon. Mr. Bird's Questions.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G.).

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Venner).

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, O.B.E., Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Acting Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Chan Kai-ming.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, (Clerk of Councils).

Mr. Bird's Questions.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird asked the following questions:—
1. Will the Government take immediate steps to disconnect the Pokfulam reservoir from the drinking supply of the Colony to that the catchment area of this reservoir may be opened up for building purposes?

2. Will the Government take in hand the construction of a road connecting the Pokfulam Road with the Oraigmin Road round the South face of Mt. Kellett somewhere about the 1000 foot contour?

3. Will the Government take in hand the construction of a motor road to the Peak on the South face of Mt. Kellett on the lines suggested by the Hongkong Automobile Association?

4. For what purpose does the Government intend to use the area above Wongai-chung Valley previously reserved for Mr. E. E. Portuguese Housing Scheme?

5. Will the Government take in hand the construction of a 25 foot road between the 100 and 200 foot contour from the back of Tai Hang Village round North Point joining the road leading to Quarry Gap thereby opening up a considerable area of easily developed land?

6. In connection with the construction of new roads opening up building sites, will the Government undertake to lay water mains, therein so that intending purchasers of land may not have to pay for their water supply out of all proportion to the cost of the building?

7. Will the Government consider a project to move the Government Civil Hospital and Lunatic Asylum from their present situation to a more suitable site at Kennedy Town where the present Tang Wah Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospitals are located which would be easily accessible for stretcher cases by motor ambulance, for out-patients by tram, and harbour cases by launch, so that the existing Civil Hospital site together with the Berlin Mission property might be available at a reasonable price for the erection of a large number of cheap flats at low rentals.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. As the quantity of water obtained from the Pokfulam reservoir generally amounts to upwards of 250 million gallons per annum, all of which is available by gravitation, the Government is not prepared to dispense with the reservoir. As there is only one system of mains available for the distribution of water to the City, it is not possible to apply the supply from the Pokfulam Works to other than domestic purposes only.

2. A survey has been in progress for some time past for the construction of a road which will bring the City into more convenient communication with the Oraigmin Road district than would be the case by the route indicated.

3. A survey is also in progress for the construction of a road which will, it is anticipated, form a more convenient motor road to the Pokfulam District than that suggested by the Hongkong Automobile Association.

4. It is proposed to construct a road which will render this area

more accessible for residential purposes than at present.

5. The Government has in view the construction of a road in the locality indicated, but at a level of about the 400 feet contour. The construction of branch roads connecting with the Shaukiwan Road will render available the area referred to in the question.

6. Arrangements will be made, as soon as conditions permit and developments occur, for affording a supply of water to areas rendered available for building purposes by the construction of new roads.

7. The Government is not prepared to consider such a project, one strong objection to which is that it would involve a large increase in the population of an already very densely populated district.

Optum Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

The Bill was read a first time.

Echo of Recent Litigation.

On a financial minute for \$151,039 70 (Crown Solicitor's Office, extra legal expenses), His Excellency said:—I should like to explain to the Council the manner in which the Government became liable for this expenditure. The expenditure, in question represents the costs incurred by the Government owing to their intervention in an action originally commenced by the Official Receiver under the Companies Ordinance, i.e., O.J. Action No. 81 of 1914. The case first came directly to the notice of the Government in the form of a representation to the effect that the Official Receiver, owing to lack of funds, was unable to continue the proceedings. It was pointed out that, in consequence of the extraordinary length of the proceedings, the shareholder who was providing the funds for the Official Receiver had, in supporting the winding up proceedings and the action, already spent a considerable fortune, and the whole of his resources then available. It was also pointed out that the action was probably about to be dismissed, part heard, and that the shareholder in question would perhaps be ordered to pay the defendant's heavy costs, solely because he could find no more money for the prosecution of the action; whereas from the facts and allegations disclosed in the course of the proceedings it appeared to be manifestly in the interests of public justice that the case should be carried to a conclusion one way or the other.

When the facts disclosed in the winding up proceedings, and the charges which were made in the action, were brought to the knowledge of the Government, they were of opinion that the charges made, whether true or false, were such as to demand investigation by the Criminal Courts at the earliest opportunity. They accordingly decided to institute criminal proceedings against two of the defendants in the action and such proceedings were commenced. The intention of the Government was to proceed with the criminal charge forthwith. In the meantime an application was made to stay the civil action, because it seemed unreasonable that the civil action should be dismissed without being fully heard, while the criminal proceedings would raise to a great extent the same points. The Court, however, expressed the view that the civil action should not be postponed so as to allow the criminal proceedings to be completed first, and they refused to grant any stay of the civil action for that purpose.

Under these circumstances, and particularly in view of the opinion expressed by the Court, it was decided that the Government should assume responsibility for the future costs of the Official Receiver, and for such costs as the Court might award against him if the defendants proved successful. In considering this decision it must be borne in mind that the criminal proceedings, which on the evidence then before the Government they were bound to institute, would probably have occupied a longer time than the continuation of

the civil action, and would have involved extremely heavy costs to both sides. A minor result of continuing the criminal proceedings would have been that a special jury would have had to sit for five days a week during a long period. This expenditure of time and money was avoided by the continuance of the civil proceedings. To proceed with criminal proceedings would have meant the beginning of the case at once.

The Chairman said that the R.G.A. said that they held a meeting yesterday morning and it was decided to have only one R.G.A. team composed of the three companies.

Mr. G. E. Marley said he was against a League this season but suggested that matches should take place under the aegis of the League, but that the shield be not presented.

Capt. Wahl said that there were several small military units, such as the R.A.M.C. who were keen on joining the League.

On a vote being taken it was found that six Clubs, were in favour of a League, and two against it. The dissentient voters were the K.O.C. and R. E. representatives. There were several others who did not vote.

The Chairman announced that a meeting confirming this decision would take place next Monday, when the accounts and report would be submitted.

The question of players of one Club playing for another during the season was raised.

The Chairman remarked that according to the rules this was not allowed. They were there for the sole purpose of discussing whether there should be a League or not. This question could be raised next Monday when the meeting of the League would take place where those present could propose an amendment of rules and the general election of officers for the ensuing year would take place.

The Chairman said that the President, Mr. Hancock, had left for home and he suggested that they should elect the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G., as President.

It was announced that the Hongkong Cricket Club, for reasons best known to themselves, would not join the League this year.

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HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The Question of Its Revival.

An informal meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League took place last evening at the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion. Mr. T. E. Pearce presided and the representatives of Clubs present included Mr. C. S. O. O., Mr. J. P. Robinson (K. O. O.), Capt. Wahl (R. E.), Mr. G. E. Marley (University) and several others.

The Chairman said the meeting was an informal one, the object being to discuss whether there should be a Cricket League or not. It was explained that at the outbreak of the War in 1914, it was decided that there should be no League whilst the war lasted. The result was that during 1914-15 1915-16 and 1916-17 there was no League. As a result, the standard of cricket in Hongkong had fallen considerably. In 1917, as an experiment, it was decided to revive the League and it proved a success. All the fixtures were kept. He added further that a formal meeting would be called to propose and adopt the accounts of the League. The accounts and reports were in the hands of the printers. The chairman then asked the opinion of those present regarding the League.

Mr. Robinson, of the Kwloon Cricket Club, said that personally he was against the League, as most of the Clubs in the Colony were deprived of their players owing to the exigencies of the war.

Capt. Wahl associated himself with Mr. Robinson's remarks.

The representatives of Craighower, Chinese Recreation Club, Navy and B.G.A. said they were keen on having the League.

Capt. Wahl here interposed that he understood the 83rd Company wished to enter a separate team for the League.

The representative of the R.G.A. said that they held a meeting yesterday morning and it was decided to have only one R.G.A. team composed of the three companies.

Mr. G. E. Marley said he was against a League this season but suggested that matches should take place under the aegis of the League, but that the shield be not presented.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE BULGARIAN CAPITULATION.

Allies Occupying Strategic Points.

BULGARIA TALKS OF ATTACKING TURKEY.

London, October 1. Reuter learns that Romanian quarters are elated at the opportunity of liberating the country from German tyranny. Most interesting developments are expected.

The Allied Command is now occupying the necessary points of strategic importance, as the armistice provided, in which connection Dobruja Province and the Constanza Railway are receiving due attention. Northwards of the Constanza Railway, the Dobruja is under the co-dominion of the Austro-Germans and Bulgar Turkey, but the territory to the south of the railway was ceded to Bulgaria by the Bucharest Treaty, which the Allies do not recognise.

Will the Bulgarians Attack Turkey?

London, October 1. Reuter understands that according to reliable news received in London, Bulgaria, during the armistice discussions, indicated that she was not averse from attacking Turkey.

It is emphasised in this connection, however, that Bulgaria could only act militarily in co-operation with the Allies.

A Revolution in Bulgaria.

Paris, October 1. A message from Salonica says Mr. Murphy, the United States Consul General at Sofia, has arrived. He states that as a result of the Crown Council meeting on September 23, Tsar Ferdinand appealed to Berlin and Vienna for immediate help, which Austro-Germany refused. Tsar Ferdinand then appealed to the Entente, because he realised that in order to keep his Throne and his life it was imperative to have a foreign military force in Bulgaria, where a Revolution was already making progress. The most extreme Bolshevism was the doctrine of the day in Sofia. Workers and soldiers held meetings, made laws and demonstrated before the Palace, frequently alluding to the assassination of the Tsar Nicholas.

Hostilities Suspended.

London, October 1. A French Eastern communique states:—During September 30 the Allied Armies continued to advance until noon, when, according to the armistice, hostilities were suspended.

The Serbians occupied Gradishie and Plavits Heights between Ustuh and the Bulgarian frontier. The Allies entered Kicevo and captured Struga in the region of the lakes. Austrian troops west of Lake Ochrida are still retreating vigorously.

Some of the Consequences.

Paris, October 1. A Havas message says:—Bulgaria has surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. The withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war brings vast results. There is nothing in the Balkans adequate to withstand the Allied Armies. A Turkish surrender is possible. The game of Ezer Bey and Talat Pascha is finished by the collapse of German influence in Ukraine and the Caucasus. Hostilities have been suspended and an armistice with Bulgaria signed at Salonica. Through the weakening of Romania, German officers show great depression, the German troops being ordered to an unknown destination. An Austrian mutiny is rumoured. Serbia's territory will soon be cleared of the enemy. Several Austrian regiments have massacred their officers. The Hapsburgs will take advantage of the Bulgarian capitulation.

Serious Events in Rumania.

Amsterdam, October 1. A telegram from Zurich says the Germans have proclaimed a most drastic state of siege throughout occupied Rumania. They have posted manifestoes in all the towns, threatening severe penalties in the event of repetition of recent demonstrations. Apparently serious events have occurred of which there are no details.

Bulgarian Troops' Movements.

London, October 2. A Serbian communique states:—The Bulgarian troops are returning to Bulgaria.

IMPRISONED BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS.

A Shocking Tale from Petrograd.

London, October 2. A Daily Chronicle despatch dated September 5, from its correspondent imprisoned in the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress in Petrograd says he and the correspondents of the Times, Morning Post and Daily Express were arrested the day after the murder of Commander Oromie and with the British Vice Consul and Chaplain were imprisoned in a room in the Prefecture of Police with 130 others, Anglo-French subjects and Russian criminals. Eventually, in consequence of overcrowding, the Anglo-French and a few others, including septuagenarians, were marched through the streets to St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress where batches of twenty were put in cells where, under the old regime, only one was confined. Here they sleep on a stone floor and are fed twice weekly with putrid food.

THE PALESTINE OFFENSIVE.

Another Haul of Prisoners.

London, October 1. A Palestine official message states:—By the evening of September 30 our cavalry established themselves north, west, and south of Damascus. From rear-guardes disputing our advance all day long a thousand prisoners and five guns were taken.

Damascus Occupied.

London, October 2. A Palestine communique states that Damascus was occupied yesterday morning.

THE SIBERIAN FRONT.

15,000 Austro-Germans Disarmed.

London, October 1. According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo on September 29 the Office announces that 15,000 armed Austro-German war prisoners from Blagovestchenak who had reached Heilho, have been disarmed.

U. S. LIBERTY LOAN.

Details of the New Bonds.

Mr. George E. Anderson, U. S. Consul General, sends us the following copy of a telegram which he has received from the U. S. Legation in Peking indicating the terms of the War Loan now being placed by the United States Government and referred to as the Fourth Liberty Loan:—

Fourth Liberty Loan campaign for six billion dollars begins September 28th, closes October 19th. Bonds bear interest from October 24 at four and one quarter per cent, payable semi-annually; mature October 15, 1938, but may be redeemed at pleasure of Government after October 15, 1933, at par and accrued interest. Exempt from taxation as to principal and interest, except estate or inheritance taxes and Grady additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes.

Denomination:—Bearer, fifty, hundred, five hundred, thousand, five and ten thousand; registered, fifty, hundred, five hundred, thousand, five, ten fifty and one hundred thousand. Terms ten percent on or before October 19; twenty per cent. November 2, December 19 and January 16; balance thirty per cent. January 30 with accrued interest. No accrued interest on bonds paid in full prior October 19. Department has made arrangements to take care of all details of subscriptions not entered through usual banking channels which may be forwarded to it through diplomatic and consular officers. For entry officers should telegraph total of such subscriptions every four or five days up to October 19 and the lump sum will be entered and taken care of until arrival of details and payments by mail, whether received on or after October 19. Thus subscribers can be assured that their subscriptions taken care of. Checks should be made order Disbursing Clerk, Department of State. Department desires every American abroad, as well as others interested in common cause, to have opportunity participating. Repeat Saigon.—MacMurray.

SNATCHING CASES.

European Thanked for Assistance.

A Chinese youth was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with snatching two bangles from a child.

Inspector Kent prosecuted and said that the defendant admitted the offence yesterday at the Police Station. The facts were that the complainant and her child went to the Western Market to buy fish. The defendant came from behind, snatched the tangles and ran away. The woman shouted and Mr. W. A. Johnson, who happened to be near, saw the defendant run away, so he chased him and caught him in Wing Lok Street.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to five months' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch, and if his physical condition did not allow of the birching he would have to undergo another month's hard labour.

Inspector Kent remarked that this was not the first case in which Mr. Johnson had assisted the Police in erecting pick pockets. He had assisted the Police many times before.

Mr. Johnson was thanked for his prompt action.

An Ingenious Excuse. A Chinese youth was charged with snatching a purse containing money and other articles, to the value of about \$5, from another man. Inspector Kent prosecuted.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and gave a very ingenious story. He said he was walking along the street with one of his friends when they met the complainant. His friend snatched the purse and put it under his arm. He was then arrested.

Inspector Kent said that the defendant admitted "stealing yesterday and said he had no fixed abode."

His Worship sentenced the defendant to five months' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch. In the event of his being unfit to receive the strokes he would be sentenced to a further month's hard labour.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it--adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SOLIGNUM

THE ONLY REMEDY
AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF
WOODWORK BY WHITE
ANTS AND DRY-ROT.

ARNHOLD BROS., & CO., LTD. Phone 1500

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, A. S. P. (R), state:—Parades Central, 5.30 p.m. Monday, October 7th.—No. 2 Company under Company Commander.

Tuesday, October 8th.—No. 1 Company under O. I. Lemmer. Wednesday, October 9th.—No. 3 Company under Company Commander.

Band Practices. Tuesdays 8th, 15th, 22nd October 6 p.m. Fridays 11th and 18th October 6 p.m.

THE CASE OF THE WOMAN WHO FEELS DEPRESSED.

The Way to a Brighter Outlook.

There comes a time in every woman's life when some of her attractiveness wanes, and she grows faded, tired and listless. It may be but a passing weariness—she is run down, below par, headachy, and disinclined for action; or perhaps middle age is at hand or she is really ill. However this may be, in the majority of cases, the direct cause of her depression is the need of more blood and better blood. She may have become anemic, or her blood may need purification by a new healthy supply. It is a great mistake to regard anemia as a chronic disease, requiring a long time for its correction. With proper care and the right blood-making medicine, Dr. Williams' pink pills, anemia can be overcome, for these pills actually provide a beautiful supply of fresh, healthy blood. From the beginning the good influence of Dr. Williams' pink pills is felt. If pains and aches arising from blood troubles affect you, lose no time in seeking the remedy which goes to the root of the trouble and will restore your vivacity and well being.

You can improve your health and spirits, and gain strength also, by starting a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day. Any druggist can supply you, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$2.00 for 6) to the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Faneuil Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

Lady readers should address a postcard to the above, asking for a free copy of the helpful hand-book.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise You do not wish behind the times to lag. It would be most unwise What's the use of worrying. Let no one you despise Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY. 23, Queen's Road, Central.

Japanese Exports to China. In 1913 electrical apparatus exported from Japan to China amounted in value to Y.400,000. This increased to Y.1,450,000 in 1917, while the export of looms increased from Y.400,000 to Y.600,000 during the same period. In other kinds of machinery there has been a greater increase from Y.590,000 in 1913 to Y.3,030,000 in 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" AGENTS: JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "DIEMER"

having arrived from Kobe, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 10th October, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 13th October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 9th October at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents, Hongkong, October 2nd, 1918.

BELTS

WHITE CANVAS - WASHING BELTS

comfortable and durable

\$1.00 Each.

COLOURED LEATHER BELTS

Black, Tan and Grey.

\$2.50 Each.

ALL LENGTHS IN STOCK, 30 TO 46 INCHES.

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

CHANGE of SEASONS.

NEW STOCKS OF

"VIYELLA" and LIGHT-WEIGHT
WOOL UNDERWEAR.

UNSHRINKABLE.
WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT.

BEAUTIFUL
SOFT NON-IRRITABLE CARMENTS.

CASHMERE SOCKS.

A large consignment just received in

PLAIN COLOURS, BLACK, WHITE and

FANCY DESIGNS. Price from \$1.00 to \$2.50

SPECIAL VALUE WEAR GUARANTEED.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

THE BIGGEST VALUE IN
STANDARD PRICE RECORDS.
—NO OTHERS OFFER SUCH
GREAT ARTISTES AT THE PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

NOTICE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon:

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM,
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler-makers, Copper-smiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE.
IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
115, RUE PAUL BLANCHY.
Telephone 360. P. N. HULME, Manager.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAKUSHIMA, OCHI, NITASE, KISHIDA,
YOSHIMOTO, KAWA, NAKAZA, SATO,
KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, SIBAI,
and OTUBARI, COAL MINES.
Agents for SANKI COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTABU, VILDIVOS,
TOKYO, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DALIAN,
TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong: "IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—

"IWASAKI."

Codes:—A. L. B. C. 3TH ED.,
Western Union and Benthley's.

AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Sept. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Triam	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Reservoir	24.50	24.50
Triam Intermediate	24.50	24.50
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Triam	15.40	15.40
Triam Reservoir	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

	1917.	1918.
Consumption	15.40	15.40
Population	15.40	15.40
Consumption per head per day	15.40	15.40
Constant supply in all districts during Aug. 1918.	15.40	15.40

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Triam	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Reservoir	24.50	24.50
Triam Intermediate	24.50	24.50
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Triam Intermediate	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Triam	15.40	15.40
Triam Reservoir	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40
Triam Intermediate	15.40	15.40

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

	1917.	1918.
Consumption	15.40	15.40
Population	15.40	15.40
Consumption per head per day	15.40	15.40
Constant supply in all districts during Aug. 1918.	15.40	15.40

W. CHATHAM,
Superintendent,
Public Works Department.

CONSIGNEES

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
LINE.

THE Steamship

"SENATOR"

having arrived from Seattle via
Kobe—on September 27th.
Consignees are hereby notified
that their cargo is being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co. and
stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
godown, where they will be
examined on October 2nd, 1918,
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claims
will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns, and all
goods remaining after October
4th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
counter signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:—

Zungshing, from Shanghai.

Zanglee, care of Tszun Hotel,
Des Vaux Road, from Shanghai.

Yuen Kee, Sunka Street, from
Shanghai.

Sheng Tai Shing, from Wei-
haiwei.

Ferrous Bank, from Osaka.

Cheung Kee, Ching Wan, from
Shanghai.

Ono Kyobie Co., from Yoko-
hama.

Tungchongyuen, from Shang-
hai.

Kingzun Nanpeihong, from
Shanghai.

Taiwozung, from Shanghai.

Winghongchong, from Yoko-
hama.

Leahachiao, Hengtyehong,
from Amoy.

Leroyshun, 45, Yeleken Road,
from Shanghai.

Tsungsing, from Shanghai.

T. KWING.

Act, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 27, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in the E. E. Telegraph
Office at Hongkong.

Smith Arthur, Hongkong Hotel,
from Colombo.

Thomas, A.O., Soerabaya, re-
transmitted from Singapore.

B. M. Ida, from Bangkok.

Krasoyeld, passenger, S.S.
Mehiyel Maru, from Batavia.

Reyes Apolonio, from Manila.

J. E. GIBSON,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, September 26, 1918.

BARRIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SURRENDER OF BULGARIA.

Austria Evacuates Territory.

London, Sept. 30.

A wireless Austrian communique says: Owing to the
situation on the Bulgarian front we have evacuated, after
local engagements, a strip of territory immediately west
of Lake Ochrida.

U.S. Consul as "Observer."

Washington, Oct. 1.

The American Consul-General at Sofia accompanied the
Bulgarian plenipotentiaries to Salonika. He had no instruc-
tions to participate in the negotiations and probably acted
as an observer.

Austria's Troops in Sofia.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.

A message from Vienna says: Austrian troops have
arrived at Sofia.

Romania's Opportunity.

Paris, Sept. 30.

M. Jonescu, the Rumanian ex-Minister, in an interview
on Bulgaria's surrender, emphasised its importance
even in Rumania where the entire nation detested the
Centralists. He foreboded that the Rumanian army
would have a fresh opportunity of fighting the common
enemy.

Precautions in Pumania.

Paris, Oct. 1.

Mackensen is taking vigorous precautionary measures in
Rumania owing to popular excitement and unrest over the
Bulgarian capitulation.

Terms of the Armistice.

London, Oct. 1.

Reuters learns that the Bulgarian armistice operates im-
mediately. It provides for the immediate evacuation of such
parts of Greece and Serbia as are in the hands of the
enemy, the immediate demobilization of the army and the
handing over to the Allies of all kinds of transport, boats and
railways; moreover the Allies will control all arms which
will be collected in stores. The Allies have a free passage
through Bulgaria and will occupy points of strategic im-
portance. This occupation in Bulgaria will be carried out by
British, French or Italian troops while the Greek districts
will be occupied by Greeks and Serbian districts by Ser-
bians. The arrangement made is the most complete military
surrender of Bulgaria and the results will be very far reach-
ing. Political questions are deferred to the ultimate gen-
eral peace conference. It is thus hoped to secure a per-
manent peace to the Balkans and the Allies can now hold
out a better prospect of an ultimate friendly solution of
Balkan problems than by any other scheme.

Value of the Armistice.

London, Oct. 1.

That the Balkans have again upheld their reputation as
a land of endless possibilities is the unanimous verdict of
the press. The bewildering rapidity of developments makes
the situation difficult to follow, but there is no longer any
doubt that Bulgaria's surrender means the knocking out
of the keystone of the whole edifice of the so-called Central
European scheme, the collapse of which will entail the ruin
of the grandiose Berlin-Bagdad plans which have so long
been dangled in German eyes as compensation for the
people's sacrifices. All waters emphasise that the Bulgarian
arrangement is purely military and dictated by the needs
of the present situation. The Allies have no intention of
interfering in the domestic affairs of the Bulgarians who
"can keep Ferdinand if they want him." Hitherto there is
no indication of Turkey's attitude but with the main line
from Berlin to Constantinople cut and the Danube open
to the Allies she is isolated from Germany except by a
roundabout and uncertain route via Rumania or Odessa
which may be blocked at any moment. Moreover with the
Bulgarian railways in their possession the Allies are able
for the first time to have seriously threatened Constantinople
and to reach the Black Sea, turning the positions at the
Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Not the smallest effect of
Bulgaria's defection is the automatic liberation of two-thirds
of Serbian territory, while the possession of Uskub gives
the Allies a footing on the railway offering access to the
heart of Old Serbia and striking a direct blow against Aus-
tria. The attitude of Austria arouses considerable specula-
tion. She has hitherto been comparatively safe on the
Belgrade front and able to concentrate the bulk of her forces
on Italy, but with the Uskub threat she is faced with the
dilemma of weakening her front on the Piave with the dead
certainty of an Italian onslaught adding confusion. Aus-
tria's peril is fully recognised by Germany and already there
are suggestions that the Germans should shorten their
front in the west by evacuating Belgium and France to the
line of the Meuse, thus releasing sorely needed divisions to
help Austria and endeavour to seize Bulgaria with the help
of von Mackensen's garrison in Rumania. This, however,
is regarded as a counsel of despair, experts opining that
von Mackensen will have his hands full in holding the
Danube frontier. It is not yet known what effect the news
of the actual surrender of Bulgaria has had on Germany
but, judging of the effect of the mere suggestion, it must
have been staggering. The papers have been talking of
"treachery of a century at the gate endangering the whole
fortress" but always with the obvious assumption that Bul-
garia would not go to extremes. The fact that Germany's
front is likely to crumble both in the east and west simultane-
ously for the first time in the war is expected to increase
the dismay in Berlin where there is a veritable panic on
the Stock Exchange and inflated war industry stocks have
slumped heavily. Neutral report extraordinary spectacles
in Berlin and other cities; the people eagerly awaiting de-
velopments. The residences of Bulgarian representatives and
the Austrian embassy have been surrounded with strong
cordons of police and the leading industrial organ the
"Dusseldorfer Nachrichten" violently attacks the Govern-
ment and argues that the alliance with Bulgaria was a mis-
take from the outset and based on the false theory that
Britain could have been given a death-blow by striking at
the Suez Canal.

CHOLERA IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Oct. 1.

Cholera has broken out in Berlin. Hitherto there have
been six deaths.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 28.

The silver market is quiet.

(Continued on Page 3.)

NOTICES.

DELCO-LIGHT.

A Self Contained

Electrical plant

for houseboat

Brngalows and

places where Mun-

icipal Electricity

cannot be ob-

tained.

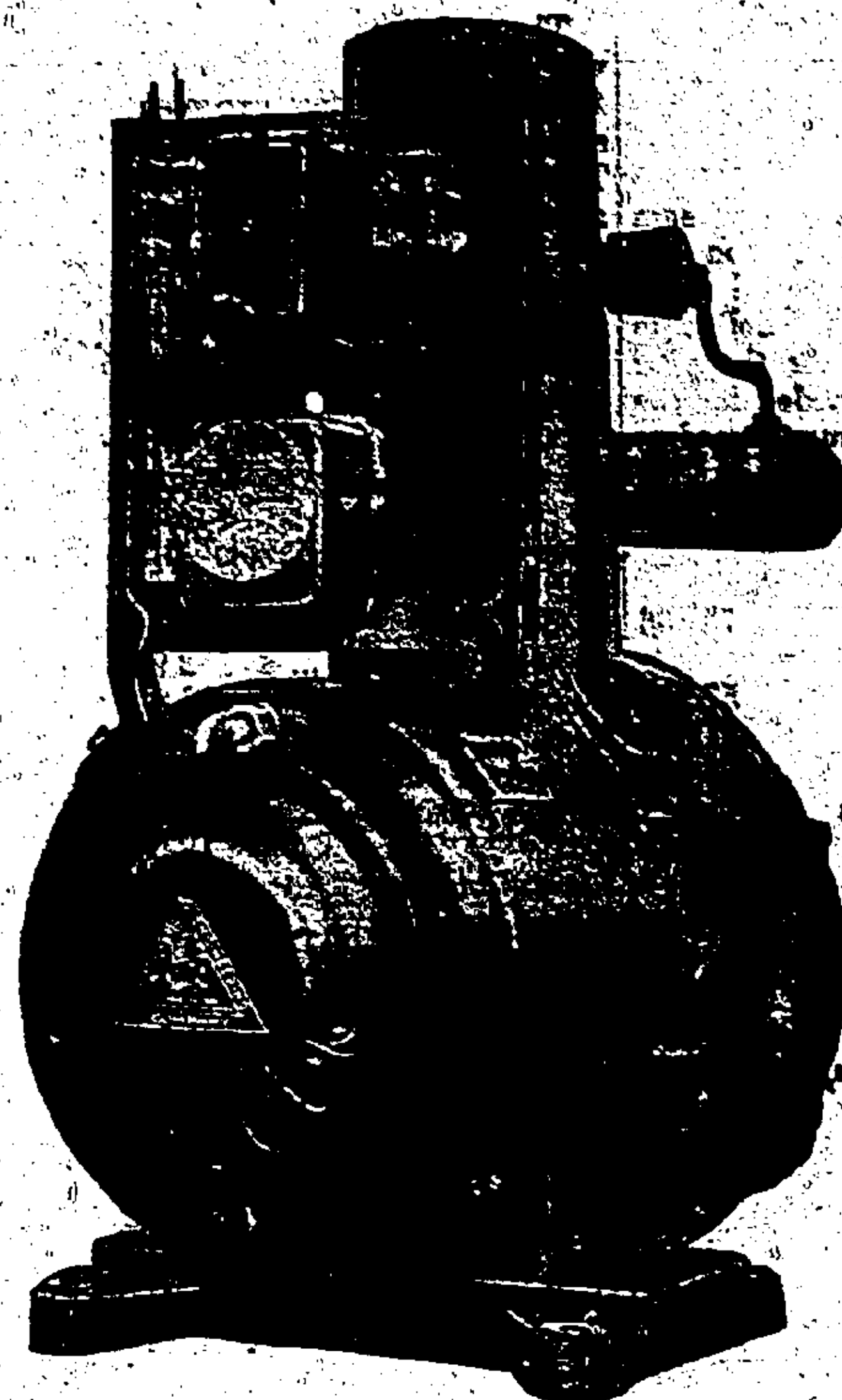
See th number

Sold in this

Colony and ad-

journng districts

and



An economical

Safe and Reliable

machine and

works entirely on

KER-SINE.

No magneto or

carburetors to

worry you, so

simple that a

child can operate

it.

Stops automati-

cally.

Convince yourself by seeing a demonstration at

The South China Agents

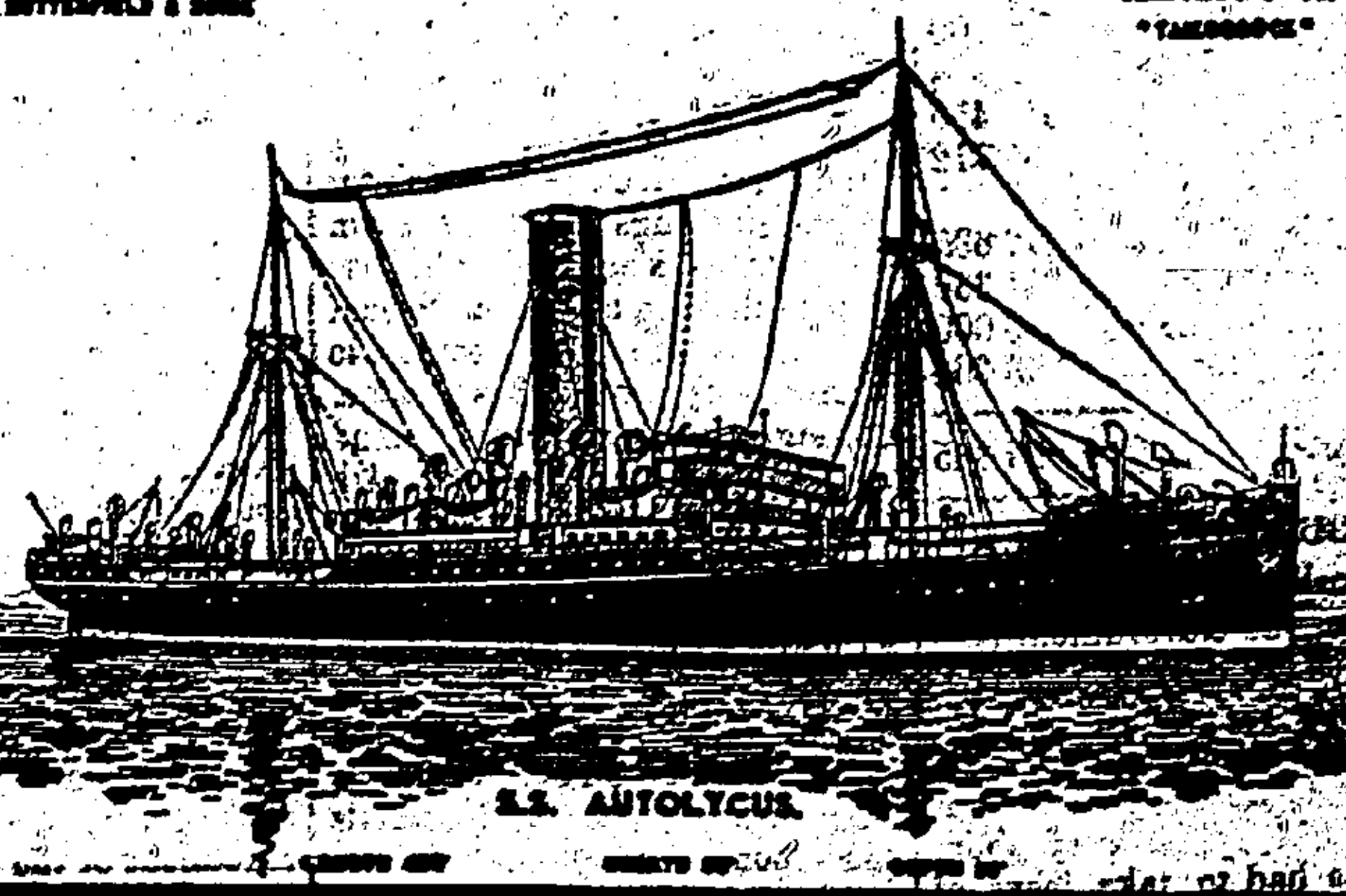
Machinery Department,

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

NO. 5, DUDELL STREET.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



LADIES'

DRESSMAKERS & OUTFITTERS
(2ND FLOOR)

The Sincere Co., Ltd.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



THE HONGKONG BUDGET.

A SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR NEXT YEAR OUTLINED.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council the annual Budget was introduced, the occasion being the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Ten million six hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars to the Public Service for the year 1919. The Bill provides for the expenditure of the sum named as follows:

Governor, ...	79,615
Colonial Secretary, ...	78,066
Department and Legislature, ...	57,152
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, ...	37,262
Audit Department, ...	35,275
Treasury, ...	200,625
Harbour Master's Department, ...	186
Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, ...	929,888
Imports and Exports Department, ...	50,000
Imports and Exports Department, Special Expenditure, ...	23,209
Royal Observatory, ...	800
Royal Observatory, Special Expenditure, ...	1,711,107
Miscellaneous Services, ...	262,394
Judicial and Legal Departments, ...	1,640
Judicial and Legal Departments, Special Expenditure, ...	1,022,312
Police and Prison Departments, ...	20,587
Police and Prison Departments, Special Expenditure, ...	275,812
Sanitary Department, ...	1,500
Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, ...	399,145
Botanical and Forestry Department, ...	11,810
Education, ...	58,763
Education, Special Expenditure, ...	383,458
Military Expenditure, ...	15,500
Defence Corps, ...	82,848
Public Works Department, ...	465,825
Public Works Department, Special Expenditure, ...	1,540
Public Works, Recurrent, ...	702,900
Public Works, Extraordinary, ...	2,610,450
Post Office, ...	239,772
Kowloon-Canton Railway, ...	412,635
Working Expenses, ...	67,339
Pensions, ...	249,000
Charitable Services, ...	43,684
Total ...	\$10,805,345

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

His Excellency the Officer administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, O.M.G.), in his Budget speech, said:—Honourable members of the Legislative Council, The Governor of the Colony, at very short notice, has had to take leave of absence, and I feel sure that the deepest sympathy is felt both in this Council and among the Community generally for him and for Lady May in their time of anxiety. The duty, therefore, falls upon me of laying before you the annual statement of the financial position of the Colony and the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for next year.

It was estimated at this time last year that the balance of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1917, would amount to \$2,287,945, but the actual balance was \$3,268,062. The revenue for 1917, which was expected to amount to \$14,257,330, was actually \$15,053,104, and the expenditure, instead of being \$13,990,170, was actually \$14,990,323.

It is estimated that the revenue for this year will amount to the unprecedented sum of \$17,779,640, or \$2,512,650 more than the previous year.

The expenditure for this year, which was originally estimated at \$12,140,475, is now expected to exceed that sum by \$3,612,015. This excess is chiefly due to large gifts to His Majesty's Government for the purpose of the war, to which I will refer later on.

The estimated revenue for 1919 is \$16,884,215, being \$2,129,625 in excess of the approved estimate for the current year. As compared with the approved estimate for this year, the principal increases, of which explanations will be found in the footnotes, are as follows:

Assessed taxes ...	152,940
Special War Rates ...	88,000
Carriage, Chair & ...	20,500
Opium Monopoly ...	2,000,666
Analysis ...	13,000
Rent of buildings ...	13,350
Crown rents ...	7,700
Markets ...	6,850
Stone quarries ...	9,360
Total ...	\$2,311,700

The expenditure for next year is estimated to amount to \$14,777,896, or \$2,537,421 more than the estimated expenditure for the current year. The various increases and decreases in each department and the reasons therefor are fully set out in the Seasonal Paper which has been laid on the table. One notable change is the omission of the item "Exchange Compensation" under the Head of Personal Emoluments. As the estimates have been framed on the basis of a three shilling dollar, the same value as the compensated dollar for officers paid in dollars, exchange compensation has ceased to exist.

Departmental Items.

Under the departments of Governor and Colonial Secretary there are small reductions, due principally to higher exchange. In the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs the posts of supernumerary 2nd grade writer and 5th grade clerk have been abolished, and a new post of 3rd grade clerk has been created. In the Audit Department in place of two 3rd grade clerks provision has been made for two 4th grade clerks and four probationers. The work has much increased, and it is considered better to train a junior staff than to increase the number of senior clerks. The changes in the clerical staff of the Treasury are explained in Appendix III.

In the Harbour Master's Department the new codes for storm warnings have thrown increased work and responsibility on the officer-in-charge at Signal Hill and it has been decided to promote him to the 3rd grade. The signaller at Green Island has also been promoted to the 4th grade. A Chinese master has been appointed to the Steam Tender Stanley on a salary of \$1,180—\$1,920 by \$80 annually. Under "Steam Launches" the vote for repairs has been increased by a sum of \$4,500, owing to the enhanced cost of materials and labour.

In the Imports and Exports Department, the changes made in the clerical staff are explained in Appendix III. They are chiefly necessitated by the growing importance of the statistical branch. A sum of \$10,000 has been inserted for the staff required for the salt control, which is proposed to inaugurate next year, but the details of which cannot yet be specified. Under "Special Expenditure," a sum of \$50,000 is provided for a launch for salt control.

The provision of an anemograph for Gap Rock is the only item to which reference need be made in the Estimates of the Royal Observatory. At a cost of \$500 a self-recording instrument can be fixed on the roof of the quarters. A continuous record and a particular knowledge of the state and direction of the wind at Gap Rock is of vital importance to the Observatory during the typhoon season.

Under Miscellaneous Services it is proposed to make a grant of \$50 to the Imperial Bureau of Mycology which has recently been established. The sum of \$1,000 for the Yunnan Scholarship Fund has been approved by the Secretary of State for a period of three years, and approval has been requested to extend this grant for two years more, as the Chamber of Commerce and certain of the leading firms in the Colony have promised a similar sum. The amounts subscribed will enable six students to complete a course at the University of Hongkong which will include medicine and engineering. The amount required for rent allowances has been increased by \$16,500 as the sum of \$30,000 which was roughly estimated on the introduction of the scheme has been found to be insufficient. The provision of quarters will cause a reduction in this item after next year. The sum of \$200,000 for special war allowances to Government officers is the amount required under a scheme which has already been considered by Honourable Members and approved by the Secretary of State.

In the Supreme Court, a 2nd grade clerk has taken the place of a 1st grade clerk, on the retirement of the latter. Free quarters have been granted to the Assistant Interpreter and the First and Second Bailiffs to place them on the same footing as officers in corresponding positions in other departments. The watchmen have been granted house allowances, for a similar reason, at a cost of \$500 year.

In the District Office, a 3rd grade clerk has been added to the Establishment, promoted from 4th grade. In the Southern District, provision has been made for a caretaker for the new market at Tai O, and a small allowance to the Sergeant Interpreter as Collector of Market Revenue. Under "Other Charges, Northern District" a sum of \$2,500 is provided for afforestation. It is desired to encourage the people of the New Territories to grow trees on their own behalf, and this vote will be used towards the commencement of village plantations, particularly of the eucalyptus tree and the indigenous camphor tree, which has been a commercial success in Formosa. Seeds will also be provided for those who are willing to make use of them. The scheme is intended as a nucleus of larger undertakings which will be much facilitated by the experience thus gained. The allowance for transport in the Southern District has been raised by \$250 owing to the increased cost of launch hire.

In the office of Crown Solicitor, a 2nd grade Clerk has been promoted to 1st grade. Under special expenditure, small sums are provided for furniture and a sum of \$1,000 for a set of Law Reports in the office of the Attorney General.

In the Police Department provision has been made for a Secretary and Clerk for the Deputy Superintendent, Police Reserve, who is in urgent need of such assistance. No less than 69 members of the Police Force have gone to join His Majesty's Forces, of whom I regret to say nine are reported to have been killed in action. Two Police Officers are still serving under the Government of India.

In addition to the many duties undertaken by them since the enrolment of the Force, the members of the Police Reserve have for some time been employed in searching passengers' baggage for contraband at the various wharves. Proper shelters have been erected to enable this work to be performed under suitable conditions, and the Government is very grateful for the valuable help rendered in this respect.

Under "Other Charges," the sum provided for repairs to Launches and Boats has been increased by \$3,500 to meet the extra cost of materials and labour. A sum of \$15,067 has been entered under special expenditure for the purchase of two motor fire engines and pumps, which it is proposed to obtain from America.

In the Medical Department, following changes have to be recorded. A Chinese Accountant and Store-keeper has replaced the former European holder of the post. The post of staff nurse has been abolished; the holder of the post having been promoted to be a nursing sister. At the Lunatic Asylum, a European Female Attendant has been appointed. The European Wardmaster at Kennedy Town Hospital has been replaced by a Chinese Wardmaster, and in place of a temporary Wardmaster a Chinese Wardmaster has been appointed, the post of temporary Wardmaster being abolished.

A sum of \$1,200 has been provided, under Public Dispensaries as Travelling Allowance to the Supervisor of Midwives, and one more midwife has been appointed in the New Territories. Reductions have been made in the amounts required for the support of lunatics abroad, and for fuel and light, based on the figures of the last three years.

Under "Special Expenditure" a sum of \$1,500 has been provided for the preparation of meningococcus serum in accordance with the directions of an expert from the Rockefeller Institute, New York, a report of whose visit to the Colony will shortly be laid before you.

In the Sanitary Department, six foremen have received a new scale of salary, \$480 rising to \$780 by \$60 annually, in place of a fixed salary of \$480, involving an increase next year of \$338. Under "Other Charges" the amount required for fuel for bath-houses has been reduced by \$800 based on the average expenditure of the last three years, and the provision for the burial of infected bodies has been reduced to \$1,000. Coal for launches is estimated to cost \$3,000, repairs \$2,000 and stores \$800, more than this year. Owing to the temporary reduction in the staff a reduction of \$3,000 has been made in the vote for uniforms.

Under Special Expenditure, sums aggregating \$1,810 have been provided for new vehicles and a sum of \$10,000 for exhumation at the Kailungwan Cemetery.

In the Botanical and Forestry Department, a new post of foreman has been created for forestry work in the New Territories, and the votes for forestry and motor car hire have been increased by \$1,000 and \$189 respectively.

Education. The total sum provided for education is \$338,954, or \$18,558 more than this year. Owing to the increase in the number of Vernacular Schools in the New Territories, it is proposed to have three 5th grade sub-inspectors in place of one. From the 1st September next year, the first three trained Chinese masters will begin their work, and a sum of \$900 is provided for their salaries. There are now six of these masters at the University, the cost of whose education is being defrayed by the Government. The opportunity of a change in the Headmastership at Queen's College was taken to abolish the post of Assistant Master on a special salary and the allowance of \$900 to the Master of the Normal School. No less than seven of the European Masters are serving with His Majesty's Forces, and their places have been taken by lady teachers. The student teachers have been placed on a new scale of salaries as shown.

The Headmistress of the Peak School has been placed on the initial sterling salary of the Belilios Public School as it was considered better not to remove her from the Peak School, where she is doing excellent work. One Assistant Mistress has been added to the staff of the Peak School, and as the whole of the buildings are now required for the school the Headmistress has been given a House allowance of \$400 a year on vacating the quarters. At Saiyunggan English School, a Student Teacher, Supernumerary, has been appointed to assist in the teaching of English. One post of Assistant Master at Yan-mat English School has been raised from Class III to Class II.

The Department has suffered a great loss in the retirement of Mrs. Tutor from the post of Headmistress of Belilios Public School. Mrs. Tutor had been connected with the school during the whole of her service and for twelve years had been Headmistress. She brought the school to a high state of efficiency, and possessed the confidence and respect of both parents and pupils. It is not supposed to make any permanent

appointment to the post at present, though the salary has been provided in the Estimates. Mr. T. K. Deely, after nearly thirty-four years' service, during the last nine of which he had been Headmaster of Queen's College, retired from the service in July. He had been connected with the school since the days when it was known as the Government General School and it is no exaggeration to state that during his service he had had no small share in the education of most of the prominent Chinese gentlemen in the Colony for more than a generation, including several of the Chinese members of this Council.

At the Ellis Kadooria School for Indians, an Assistant Master in Class II has taken the place of an Assistant Master in Class III. Under "Special Expenditure" provision is made for a building grant of \$5,500 to the Diocesan Girls' School in respect of the new wing recently erected and the first instalment of \$10,000 of a total grant of \$29,000 for new buildings to house the Girls' Training Home of the London Missionary Society.

In connection with the Hongkong Defence Corps considerable reductions have been made under the heads Ammunition and Uniform.

In the Public Works Department, the principal changes under "Personal Emoluments" are shown in Appendix III. Under "Other Charges" the vote for Transport and Travelling Expenses has been increased from \$4,600 to \$16,000 owing to the large number of foremen and survey coolies employed on the new main roads under construction.

Under "Special Expenditure" a sum of \$1,000 has been provided for furniture for the stores and accounts office. Under "Public Works Recurrent," the sum required in Hongkong for gas lighting has been increased by \$12,000 to meet the advance of 20 per cent. allowed on the contract rate with the Gas Company and the cost of additional lamps. The provision for the maintenance of the water works in the City and Hill District has been raised by \$60,000 to meet the increase in the cost of coal, additional pumping and the maintenance of the new filter beds at West Point. In Kowloon the cost of gas lighting shows an increase of \$4,500 for the same reasons as I have given above. In the New Territories the vote for maintenance of Roads and Bridges has been increased by \$4,000 owing to the extension of the main roads and widening of others. A sum of \$7,000 is provided under the head "Typing and Stationery Damages" to meet the cost of repairing slips in new cuttings.

Under Public Works Extraordinary the total expenditure proposed is over 2½ million dollars, which largely exceeds any sum hitherto devoted in one year to public works in the history of the Colony, but half of this sum is absorbed by works already in progress, or to be begun this year. The time may not propitiously for embarking on large schemes, but the Government has no option in the matter. The growth of the population has more than kept pace with the building activity of the last six years, and it is essential that both in Victoria and in Kowloon new areas should be made accessible by main roads for every class of domestic building. Large, however, as the sum provided is, it can assure Hon. Members that it represents a small percentage of the expenditure required thoroughly to develop this great port to meet the probable needs of the next few years.

Despite the reduction in the staff of the Public Works Department, caused by the urgent need of men for His Majesty's Forces, the Government intends to make a serious start with the building of quarters for public officers in the higher branches of the service and with the provision of suitable accommodation for the large scavenging staff of the Sanitary Board. I will now take the items as they appear in the Draft Estimates before you.

Some Items Explained. The work on the extension of the General Police Station has been much retarded by the want of necessary material, but it is hoped to complete the building next year.

A start is being made at once with the building in which the Imports and Exports Department is to be housed in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Works Committee (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1917). The portion to be erected first is that forming a continuation of the Harbour Office in Connaught Road.

Item 3 provides for twelve houses on the ridge above Wong-neichong Road in three terraces of four houses each. The site is a good one and commands a fine view over the eastern end of the harbour. These houses will have five rooms each and there is space between the buildings for tennis courts.

The addition to the Public Works Office in Albert Road will provide extra office accommodation which is urgently required. It is proposed to erect quarters for the Scavenging staff of the Sanitary Department in the Central and Eastern Districts. Item 5 is for the quarters in the Central District, which will have ample accommodation for nearly three hundred men.

In the Hill District it is proposed to erect quarters for senior officers on Crown Land on the Eastern slope of Mount Gough below the property known as Tanderagee, which was acquired by the Government in November last, and on other sites not yet settled on. Items 6 and 7 make provision for starting these quarters.

Item 8 provides for quarters for the Chinese staff at Tai Tam Tuk Pumping Station. The extension of the Lunatic Asylum is to provide quarters for the European staff, as it has become necessary to use the present quarters for wards.

For some time past the building of a Crematorium has been under consideration, and it is now proposed to erect one in the vicinity of the cemetery at a cost of \$5,500.

The matched which has hitherto served the purposes of the Police Recreation Club is past repair, and it is proposed to erect a suitable building out of public funds. A start will be made at once in order that the building may be ready early next year.

Under the heading "Communications" Subheads (a) to (g) under Item 13 refer to works already in progress. Subhead (h) refers to a new 20 feet road, which it is proposed to construct from a point in Morrison Gap Road. The road will have a ruling gradient of 1 in 20, and will pass above the cemeteries in Wong-neichong Valley round the top of the valley at a height of about 300 feet into Tai Hang Valley finally emerging at Tai Hang Village. This road will open up considerable areas of land suitable for building purposes and it can be extended though Wong-neichong Gap, to the South side of the island. Subhead (i) is a branch from the road referred to above, which will cross Bowen road and continue to rise to the neighbourhood of Wanchai Gap. This road will also open up some good building sites below middle gap, and may eventually be continued to connect with Craigminn road, thus giving access to the Peak District. Subhead (j) is a path in connection with the quarters referred to in Item 8. The sum provided under Subhead (k) is required to resume portions of the lots on the East side of that part of Wanchai Road that runs from the Wanchai market to Praya East. This road is much congested and the proposed work will effect a great improvement in the district. Similarly Subhead (l) will improve the access by Queen's Road East to the new road in Wong-neichong valley. Hon. Members have recently asked that this work may be expedited and the sum of \$150,000 provided will enable a good deal of the widening to be carried into effect next year. Subheads (m) (n) and (o) are for much needed improvements. As regards the remaining items in Hongkong, I need only refer to item 19, which provides for the reconstruction of certain piers in connection with the new ferry service; to item 26 under which a much larger sum than usual has been provided for compensation and resumptions in view of certain negotiations now

in progress; and to item 27 for catch water in connection with the Tai Tam Tuk water works. These catch water form part of a large scheme for securing water from the hills on both sides of Tai Tam Bay with a view to making the fullest use of the new reservoir.

In Kowloon, Item 30 completes the scheme of quarters for subordinate officers bringing the total number of quarters in Hongkong and Kowloon up to forty-two. It is also proposed to extend the shelter for junks at the ferry pier as the present structure has proved inadequate.

Under the head "Communications" a beginning is to be made in the construction of main Roads in accordance with a large and comprehensive scheme of development in the peninsula. The Government is fully alive to the demands that will arise for good roads and adequate means of transport in Kowloon, but I think Hon. Members will realise that the present time only the most urgent works can be undertaken. The other items under Kowloon are of the usual nature. In the New Territories the only building contemplated is the completion of the market and reclamation at Tai O, and under the head "Communications" it is only proposed to complete the new road to Castle Peak; to widen the remaining portion of the road to Tai Po; and to improve the surface of the road from Fanling to Un Long.

The development of the new towns at Shamshuipo has proceeded so satisfactorily that it has become desirable to proceed with the reclamation of a further area of sea bed at a cost of \$80,000 and under Item 49 to provide for laying water mains. Under item 48 a sum of \$24,000 is provided for establishing telephonic communication with the Police Stations on Lantau and Cheung Chau. The best method of communicating with these Police Stations has been under consideration for some time, and though more modern devices have much to recommend them, the ordinary submarine cable and land line is for the time being considered the most practical and efficient scheme.

The estimated total cost of these works is \$2,610,450 and as I have already remarked it might be much larger without exhausting the present needs of the Colony.

In the Post Office, one 3rd grade Clerk has been promoted to be Deputy Superintendent, Money Order Office, whilst the 2nd grade Postal Clerks have been increased by one. Under "Other Charges" large savings are shown under the head "Carriage of Mails" due to the higher exchange and the closing of the Siberian Route.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway. In the Kowloon-Canton Railway under "Personal Emoluments" it will be noticed that the number of watchmen has been increased, especially in the Locomotive Yard at Hung Hom. This latter increase was made at the end of last year when a number of thefts had occurred and it is satisfactory to be able to report that since the extra watchmen were engaged and regular beats instituted there have been no further thefts.

Under "Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations—Other Charges," the biennial painting of bridges and tunnels is estimated at \$3,900, while larger sums than last year have been provided for the repair to staff quarters and station buildings. The time has arrived when the sleepers originally laid require extensive renewals, for which a sum of \$15,000 has been entered.

In the office of the Locomotive Superintendent a 3rd grade Draughtsman is required. The Locomotive Superintendent has to work long hours to cope single-handed with the very responsible work of keeping the engines and rolling stock generally in good running order, and it has become practically impossible for him to continue making the necessary drawings. An extra fitter on daily wages has also been provided for. Under "Other Charges" it is particularly satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the increase in the cost of most materials, it is hoped to make a small saving on this year's estimates.

(Continued on page 10.)

Codes, A.B.C., 5th. A.Z. Francais.
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK :
Frame work, machine tools, boilers,
and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:
Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewer Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Ficher's fire-proof safes.

100

THE "GARRICK"

CIGARETTES.

Packed
Specially
for the
Eastern
Market.



In
air-tight
tins for
50
Cigarettes.



GARRICK CIGARETTES are manufactured from the FINEST
MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF, and therefore a delight to the heavy smoker
without the slightest fear of any disagreeable after effects.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 280 & 282

THE HONGKONG BUDGET.

(Continued from page 8.)

Under "Traffic Expenses, Personal Emoluments," it is proposed to promote five station masters from the 5th to the 4th grade, as the salaries drawn by them are not considered sufficient remuneration for the long hours they have to work and the responsible nature of their duties.

The Pankling branch line still fails to pay its way, but it is useful as a feeder to the main line. A small saving is shown in the estimated cost of working the line next year.

Under "Special Expenditure a revote of \$45,000 is required for the platform savings. As it is impossible to get materials from England, the work will now be carried into effect locally. The sum of \$10,220 is required to complete the wharf opposite the new goods shed at Kowloon. The siding at Shatin for which a sum of \$6,840 has been provided is required in order to obviate delays which sometimes occur in dealing with the traffic. The greatest economy has been exercised in preparing the estimates of expenditure in connection with the railway, compatible with safety and efficiency, and I can only express a hope that events for which we have long waited may before long lead to a more satisfactory return on the very large capital expended.

A reduction of \$223,384 is shown in the amount estimated for this year under the heading "Charge on account of public debt" due to the higher exchange.

There are doubtless old residents in this Colony who will note with regret that by his death the portion of his pension paid by this Colony to the late Mr. Charles Vandeleur Oresgh has ceased. He served with distinction after leaving Hongkong as Secretary to the Government of Egypt, and as Governor of British East Borneo.

The balance of revenue over expenditure is estimated to amount to \$2,206,319, which, added to the estimated balance at the end of this year, makes a total of \$6,800,531.

It is proposed to take the second reading of this bill on the 17th October.

The Colony's War Effort.

Before I conclude I wish to refer, as briefly as possible, to the help rendered by the Colony to His Majesty's Government during the past year, in carrying on the war. I will bring the figures given by the Governor in his address last October up to date.

The amounts invested in War Loans through the British Banks by companies and individuals in the Colony up to the 27th September are as follows:—
British Government, £5,875,000
Straits Settlements, £177,000
Federated Malay States, £177,000
Government Loans £5,875,000
United States War Loans £177,000
£8,652,000

In addition to the sum of \$5,000,000 presented in 1916 and 1917 to His Majesty's Government for war purposes, the Colony has presented this year a sum of \$550,000, while the special war assessment produced last year a sum of \$504,084 and for the first nine months of this year \$758,000 all of which has been paid over to the Imperial Authorities.

The Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, which was established in January, 1917, had received up to the end of September the sum of \$2,698,274 Straits Currency, an increase of \$1,674,834 over the sum received on the same date last year while during the year the membership of the Association rose from 787 to 1,110. I desire again to record what a great boon this Association has been to the small investor, and to express to the Union

Insurance Society of Canton the appreciation felt in the Colony for the valuable services so willingly rendered to the public in this matter.

At the end of September 1917 the total sum remitted to various funds in aid of war work, and to charities in connection with the war was over £77,000 and the sum expended locally for the work of the parties in other ways was \$83,030. The former figure has been raised during the year to \$142,122, which includes the fine results of "Our Day," "St. George's Day" and a new date, namely, "Kowloon Day" on January 15, and the latter figure to \$144,563. These figures do not include the sum of \$31,447 subscribed to the Prince of Wales Fund up to the 31st December, 1915. The St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong also raised a sum of £7,047 last November, and I understand intends this year to surpass all its previous efforts.

The various parties of ladies working for the Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild, and private working parties have continued to send throughout the year large quantities of garments, and bandages for the use of the troops on all fronts, and the letters of appreciation received bear testimony to the great value of their work.

Correspondence from all the regular troops in the garrison has continued to be forwarded free of charge through the post, and from the 1st January last to the end of September 195,135 letters, 3,653 postcards and 7,479 other articles, mostly newspapers, have been so transmitted.

Up to the present date, 579 men have proceeded from the Colony on active service with His Majesty's Forces. The year has been marked by the passing of the Military Service Ordinance imposing compulsory service outside the Colony. Hongkong was one of the first of the Crown Colonies to take this step, and the fact that after a very careful review by the General Military Service Tribunal of every individual case coming under the Ordinance comparatively few men have been enrolled shows that a high percentage of the available man-power of the Colony had already seized the opportunity of joining up.

The Allied Victories.

I feel sure that you will wish me to give expression to the feelings of intense admiration with which this Colony, in common with the rest of the Empire, has watched during the past three months the magnificent victories won by our armies and those of our gallant allies. The transport overseas and the high fighting qualities of the American Army so recently organised and trained, have filled the world with wonder at an achievement unsurpassed in history; Marshal Foch, uniting the best advantage of the efforts of the Commanders on all the fronts, will go down to the ages as one of the greatest figures in military history; while out of many fine exploits the British people will never forget how those brave and devoted volunteer crews added lustre to the records of our Navy by their dauntless courage in sealing up the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge in the face of a most powerful and merciless fire by the enemy. In some of these great doings the men from this Colony have had a share. Forty-three have fallen; our sorrow at their deaths is largely turned into a feeling of pride that they should have lost their lives in fighting to obtain freedom for the nations of the world. East-gate is practically delivered from Turkish rule; a great part of Mesopotamia with its ancient Capital is returning to a life of industry and prosperity unknown for centuries; Serbia is regaining her independence; and the soil of Northern France and Belgium, torn and battered though it be, is rapidly being restored to its long-suffering peoples. We are inclined to ask ourselves whether the peace so long looked for is in sight; whether the splendid work of our Commanders and the untiring valour of our men are going to bring about the collapse of our enemies; and whether we shall find ourselves faced unexpectedly with many grave problems without being prepared to solve them. The words of the Prime Minister uttered two years ago seem to me particularly applicable to

POST OFFICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Menges and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—4th Oct., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—4th Oct., 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—4th Oct., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th October.

Formosa via Keelung—5th Oct., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—5th Oct., 2 p.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—5th Oct., 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 7th October.

Chefoo & Tientsin—7th Oct., 2 p.m.

Chefoo & Tientsin—7th Oct., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 8th October.

Swatow, Amoy, and Focchow—8th Oct., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—8th Oct., 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 9th October.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central & S. America & Europe via Vancouver—9th Oct., Registered 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 11th October.

Philippine Islands—11th Oct., 2 p.m.

BRITISH NATIONAL BONDS.

A New Issue.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they have received a wire from their London Office to the effect that on and after 1st October a new issue of 5 per cent. National War Bonds is being made. The terms are the same as previous issues except that the Bonds are repayable on 1st September 1923, 1st September 1925 and 1st September 1928, and interest is payable on 1st March and 1st September.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

The Fourth Subscription List.

Already acknowledged	\$880
Gymkhana Club	\$383 50
Total	\$1,263 50

the present time. He was speaking after some very gallant actions of our men when our hopes of victory ran high:—"They have given courage a new meaning, they have given it a new standard, a new rating—it means more than it ever meant before. We never knew we were capable of such great things, and if we do such things in war, we can also do them in peace. Peace has its sacrifices. Peace demands valour. Peace demands devotion; and it will be an unutterable iniquity if the lesson which this war has taught us of the possibilities of our people in unity, in sacrifice for a common end, in devotion to the cause of a common humanity, should be lost, when the flag has been brought back triumphant from the field of battle, and planted on the field of labour and of toil." (Applause)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

October 3rd, 4th and 5th 1918.
9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episodes 7 and 8.

WIFFLES

in a great two-part Comedy

"THE RECALCITRANT BRIDE."

British Gazette No. 468.
Etc., Etc.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 8th October, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon
453 Pieces Angle Iron
209 Bundles Round Iron
2 cases Paper.

Also
A Large Quantity of Sundry Goods.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street.

TRIPLE-EXPANSION ENGINE
Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"
Stroke 36"
Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 3' x 10'
together with shaft and propeller.

Also
Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc.

N.B. The above have been salvaged from the s.s. Hongkong and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view—Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIM. TLD.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at NOON on SATURDAY the 19th of October 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th of October both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1918.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE, AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong on SATURDAY the 5th day of October, 1918, at 12 NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order.
M. MANUE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918.

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NOTICES.

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.
To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair-Lisings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road, and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau Ma Tei service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

J. L. MCPHERSON,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1918.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply, in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.